THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Devoted to Universal Liberty: Gradual Emancipation in Kentucky: Literature: Agriculture: the Elevation of Labor Morally and Politically: Commercial Intelligence, &c. &c.

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Lecture of C. M. Clay,

At the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1846, before the Board of Home Missions of the Meth. E. Church, and the People; for the benefit of the Poor.

"Labor, the basis of the rights of property, cannot be the subject of property."

Reverend Sirs, Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia:

The motives which have impelled me to appear before you, are these: In the first place, I am not insensible to the claims of humanity, and I am happy in being able to alleviate in some measure, the physical sufferings of the unfortunate poor. I would also bear testimony, by my acceptance of this invitation, to the gratitude which I owe in common with the American people, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the advance which it has made and is making, in vindicating religious and political Liberty. But above all, am I here to proclaim, before an audience little used to such subjects, the eternal rights of man, and the justice and necessity of universal liberty.

We are no "fanatic." We war not upon society,—upon government,—upon the churches,—upon the family relations.—upon the rights of property,—upon the liberty of conscience, or the freedom of speech. We are, on the contrary, the friend of all these; and because we are so, we would place them on the ever enduring basis of nature's laws.

In the effort to vindicate the proposition that, "labor, the basis of the rights of property, cannot be the subject of property," I shall resort to no new methods of reason or of authority; but planting myself upon History, the Bible, the laws of Nations, the dicta of learned men, and right, reason and conscience, I shall stand, or fall.

That labor is a natural law, has never been questioned. Assuming the broad ground, that man's highest happiness consists in a wise understanding of, and a strict conformity to, nature's laws, labor cannot be a *curse*. On the contrary, necessary as it is to our very existence, to mental, moral and physical development, I am constrained to regard it as eminently honorable, and an absolute blessing.—And with great deference, I undertake to state it as the Bible doctrine. The Mosaic history is eminently figurative, elliptical, and general. From the necessity of the case, its right meaning must be drawn from liberal interpretation, assisted by reason, and a large understanding of Nature. The first chapter of Genesis is a general account of creation. The second gives the reason of man's creation: verse fifth.—"And there was not a man to *till the ground*." And again, verse fifteenth, "And the Lord took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, *to dress it and to keep it*." Now here was a law of nature, or of man's being imposed upon him *before* there was any alleged transgression on his part. It is sufficient for us to note this fact, whether Deity made man the highest link of animated nature, to adorn and beautify physical nature, for his own gratification, or for man's gratification, pursuing what seems to be a general design, that the greatest possible number of animal existences should till the earth, is not important to the main issue. It is true, that in the third chapter and seventeenth verse, we have, "Cursed is the ground for thy sake, in sorrow shalt thou eat of it, all the days of thy life:" and verse eighteen, "Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth to thee, and thou shalt eat of the herb of the field:" and nineteenth, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return to the ground, for out of it was thou taken, for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." But then another law had come into play. Man had sought knowledge and knew good and evil; his wants had increased; and of course his labors must be commensurate with his new necessities. In the first existence, nudity was not objectionable; but as his knowledge increased and consequent refinement, "they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons:" and still advancing, they "made coats of skins and clothed them."

I say then that labor was thus far only a curse, that it became with man's greater knowledge, and consequent wants, a more urgent necessity, which could not be resisted with impunity. So that at last it falls in with the first stated general proposition, that as one of nature's laws, it contributes to man's highest happiness, and is a beneficent, and sacred attribute of his being.

But whether labor be a blessing or a curse, we assert that it is the basis of property, *personal* and *real*.

That labor is the source of the right to personal property, has been admitted by all writers on property, without a dissenting voice. The wild fruits which a man gathers, the fish which he catches, the game which he kills, the skins with which he clothes himself, the bows and arrows which he fashions from the woods, are all allowed rightfully to belong to him, who upon them expended his labor—"the sweat of his face."

Such is reason and conscience, and such the law of the whole world. That labor is the basis of the right to real estate—to land, is not so universally admitted, and demands a more thorough demonstration and proof.

The common right of all mankind to the land, is based upon reason, natural law, and the Divine grant. The first chapter of Genesis, twenty-eighth verse, says "Replenish the earth and *subdue it*." It is not disputed, then, that there was a common right of man to the use of the earth; the difficulty is to find authority for a *separate use* or *property* in land.

Upon this subject there have been four leading theories:

1. Tacit consent.
2. The Leave of God.
3. The law of the land.
4. Labor.

The first, "Tacit consent," is false in fact, and in principle. Land was appropriated by men and nations, without the consent of others. Nor could *assent be presumed*, because there was no notice given, nor did any portion of mankind *know* what the other was doing!

The second, "Leave of God," or as others have it, "The necessity of the case," is too indefinite, if true, and cannot be a standard of action. Besides the rule destroys itself. For if I claim land upon the ground of necessity, or the leave of God, the first comer might justly put in the same plea, and so subdivide it indefinitely; and each claiming *necessity*, with no other arbiter, force would determine the last square foot necessary to sustain life.

It seems to me more true, as well as more philosophical, to say that inasmuch as land could not be productive or useful without *division* or *property* in it, that "necessity," or "the leave or will of God," is the reason for *separate use*; not the right which determines the particular owner.

The third theory "The law of the land," as Paley contends, is false. For whether law be "a rule of action prescribed by a superior to an inferior," or whether it be, as we regard it in Republics, "the constitutional will of the people," it may still be *wrong*; and frequently *is* wrong; and that which is wrong cannot constitute the basis of *right*,—of *rights of property*, or of any other rights. Paley felt the absurdity of the rule, and very justly remarks, "The principles we have laid down upon this subject, apparently tend to a conclusion of which a bad use is apt to be made."

He then illustrates his meaning by the limitation and minority laws, and asserts that a man ought to pay an honest debt, *in spite of those laws*, which were intended to protect him *against* frauds, not *in* frauds; and concludes, "that so long, therefore, as we keep within the design and intention of a law, that law will justify us as well in *foro conscientiæ*, as in *foro humano*, whatever bn the equity or expediency of the law itself."

I pronounce such a standard of human action false and infamous! It is enough to say that no man on earth ever did conscientiously act upon such a rule of conduct. On the contrary, courts of *equity* exist in all civilized nations, expressly, by a wise appeal to reason and conscience, to relieve men from the injustice and wrong of "the law of the land." I prefer the language of Dymond. "The proposition, therefore, as a general rule, is sound. *He possesses a right to property to whom the law of the land assigns it.* This however, is only a *general* rule." And he goes on to say, that the evils which result from the laws of property must be remedied by "*virtue* in individuals." I would say, then, that the law of the land is good in "*foro humano*," but not good in "*foro conscientiæ*," as a rule of action I deem it generally good. A citizen shou'd be very cautious how he undertakes to set up conscience and reason against the law of the land—yet when the law of the land runs counter to conscience and reason, he should not violate the law, but seek its change, alter the manner, the organic law of his nation prescribes. There are a few extreme cases in which the law may be justly violated, the violators, preferring its penalties, to the inflictions of an injured conscience, and in every such case, the transgressor should weigh well *whether it is better that anarchy should prevail, by the overthrow of all government, or the assertion and vindication of his principle remain in abeyance?* For that seems to be the ultimate test of the propriety of resistence in any case to "the law of the land."

It seems to me, then, that Paley has utterly failed to sustain his position; for it depends upon the assumption, that the law is ever right—which is proven false, by the fact that the law of the land changes; maintaining at different times under similar circumstances, opposite principles. But right is ever unchangably the same.

Then is there a higher standard of action; reason, the law of nature, and the will of God, which must sustain us in the *forum of conscience*."

The fourth theory, "Labor," Mr. Locke's ground, we deem true. As it is admitted on all hands that there is a necessity for division of land among nations and individuals, it seems that labor is the true basis of ownership. And as the wild apples—wild animals and forest wood became the subject of individual property, and the common right which all mankind had in them thereby extinguished, so the land when occupied and improved by the sinews of a man, and watered with "the sweat of his face," became his.

The usages of nations have been in the main, in accordance with this theory:

1. Conquest —Bad.
2. Grant of the Pope. "Ac de apostolical potestatis plenitudine."—Bad.
3. Discovery.—A certain outlay of labor. Good.
4. Exploration.—For the same reason. Better.
5. Beneficial possession.—Best.
6. Purchase, gift, inheritance, will—all good, *being mere modes*; where the original title was good.

This tabular view shows the usages of nations. The two first shares of property in land being false in fact, have been rejected by modern civilization. The rest being in accordance with our rule, are retained by the common consent of mankind.

I cannot refrain from alluding just here to our right to Oregon. It is ours, by the absorption of the Spanish and French priority of *discovery*—ours, by the *exploration* of Gray, Lewis and Clark—ours by the *beneficial occupancy* of Astor, and the legitimate expression of our border people—ours, by the will of God, the laws of nature; and our own good swords if the worst comes to the worst! At the same time, having acknowledged a joint right of occupancy on the part of Great Britain by treaty, we owe her something for her improvements—her partial expenditure of labor. As a christain nation we would stand condemned before God and man, if we refused now to treat, or submit to *arbitration*.

Not only the practice of nations; but learned authorities of all times sustain me in my position. The Bible: Jacob claimed a right to a well because his father (Isaac) had dug it; and this claim was deemed good by the Philistines. *Blackstone:* "Bodily labor bestowed upon any subject, which before lay in common to all men, is universally allowed to give the fairest and most reasonable title to our exclusive property therein." *Vattell*, says the cultivation of the earth, "is an obligation imposed by nature on mankind." "The earth belongs to all men in general." That nations not cultivating the earth, ancient Germans, and modern Tartars, would be justly limited to soil sufficient for *cultivation*, in spite of the ordinary law of nations, *possession*. That Peru and Mexico being tilled, were robbed by the Spaniards! but the American savages, not working the ground, were rightly ousted. J. B. Say takes it for granted that labor is a good title to land.

If then by reason, by the laws of nations, the practice of States, and by all learned authority, labor is the basis of property—if my lot is mine because of the exertions of my sinews;—"the sweat of my face,"—my *labor, a fortiori*, by the strongest proof known in logic, the clearest demonstration known to intellect, you cannot without injustice take my person—my sinews—my labor.

Labor, then, and its proceeds, are his whose hands perform it—it is the most sacred of all property and cannot be alienated by States or individuals, by any other rules than those which govern the alienation of other kinds of property. Slavery then cannot exist except for crime, or by the voluntary consent of the enslaved.

The following are the grounds of slavery at any time urged by mankind.

1. Conquest.
2. Difference of Religion.
3. The right of the parent to sell his child.
4. Inferiority of the different species of the Genus Homo.
5. Inheritance, gift, will, purchase *Secondary Basis.*
6. Debt.
7. Crime.
8. Voluntary consent.

The first five bases of slavery in this tabular view are *false*, being in opposition to our former demonstration: the last three basis are good for the opposite reason.

1. Conquest, for long ages, was the prolific source of slavery. It proceeded upon the principle, that "*might gives right*;" it admitted no other standard of action among men, no other God in the world but *force*. The advocates of slavery, by making conquest, or subjecting captives to servitude, attempted to defend the practice on the ground of philanthropy, that it was more lenient than putting to death, and it was *necessary* to enslave them in order to *save* life. Montesquieu, with a most summary and sarcastic remark—topples over this whole stucture: "It is proven *unnecessary*, because in fact *they were not killed*."

It is enough to say of this ground of slavery that it has long since ceased, by the law of nations—captives being exchanged in war, or liberated when peace ensues.

2. Difference of Religion, though practised among the Jews and other ancient nations, and assumed in modern times as a reason of enslavement by the Pope of Rome, and even by Louis the XIV. of France, is so manifestly unjust and absurd, that now none are so poor as to do it reverence! The Catholic Church has abandoned the pretension; and no monarch or government in the world, savage or civilized, would ever think of urging such a plea for the enslavement of their fellowmen.

3. The right of the father to sell his child, prevailed longer and more universally than either of the other customs, and exists in practice, to some extent, at the present time. Its fallacy is not so apparent, because the true and false are mingled, and their separation is a task of some skill and difficulty. The right of the parent to the use of the labor of the child for certain periods, termed minority, differing among different nations, is not disputed; and the question may be asked, if I have the right to the labor of my child, for twenty-one years—why not for life? And if *I* have the right, why not the privilege of selling it to *another?* The difficulty of this whole matter vanishes, by reference to the rule first laid down by me. *Labor is the basis of property.* During the infancy and childhood of the off-spring, the parent by the laws of nature and civil society, is required to expend his labor for the benefit of the child—and so the child, as soon as able, is by the same laws bound to return an equal amount of labor. And upon this basis the parent has a right to the labor of the child, for a limited term of years, and during that time may use, hire, or sell the child, justly. But as in no case, an expenditure in infancy, can equal life-long slavery; the sale for life, is unjust and void. Men have acted upon this rule in the apprentice system: and service up to twenty one years of the age of the apprentice, is generally deemed an equivalent for a common education, a good trade, and sustenance and clothing, during the helplessness of infancy.

It is enough to say of this basis of slavery, then, that it is unjust: and has in practice been abandoned in all civilized nations.

4. The inferiority of the different species of man, whether real or assumed, has been made the ground of enslavement.

Were I here merely to defend a theory, I might very ably maintain the proposition that there is no difference in the races of men, that they are of equal capacity of elevation and civilization, all children of the same father, *Adam*. But if I know myself, I seek earnestly after the truth,—and wherever she leads me, I follow.

I am a friend of the Bible, an adherent of the Christian Philosophy. If they are based upon the eternal laws of nature, man cannot overthrow them, for they are Divine. For God is true and consistent; he cannot put one doctrine in a book, and another in nature. And as books are mediate, and nature immediate, one comes to me through the translation of languages and the agency of man, the other one the same through all eternity, "without variableness or shadow of change," is the truly Divine, and the test of conscience and human belief, and action. If Astronomy, and geology, and physiology, sustain the Bible, it will stand; if not, *not*.

So far, then, Astronomy and geology, have been said by the most learned to sustain the Mosaic history, though at first seemingly variant; "whether Mahomet has gone to the mountain, or the mountain to Mahomet, they are together, and strengthened in the union.

I say, then, that from all the lights which are before me, there are distinct species of the Genus Homo. I believe the Caucasian, the Mougul, the Malay, the Indian, and Negro races, are different species of the Genus Man; just as the Terrier, the Spaniel, the Greyhound, and the Pointer, are different species of the same Canine Genus.

I am farther of the opinion that the Caucasian, or white, is the superior race; of a larger and better formed brain—of more beautiful form and more exquisite structure. Modern discoveries prove that the builders of the Pyramids, and Egyptian founders of science and letters, were *Whites*. And this long disputed problem being settled, History now unites in making the Caucasian race, the first in civilization, through all past time.

As I said in the beginning of this lecture the Mosaic history is highly figurative, and *general*.

In the begining God created the type of mankind Adam, who represented his capabilities for good and evil, and his general destiny. But we are also bound to believe that distinct pairs were created by general or special Providence in different portions of the earth, suitable to its climate and physical differences.

Such is a summary of our opinions upon the *difference* of races. As to the *inferiority* of races, we are also of the opinion that the Caucasian is the first; whilst we know that myriad causes may depress one species and elevate an other, *till they meet upon a common level*.

Whilst I grant then that, "The inferiority of races" exists, I utterly deny, that it is a good basis of enslavement. We are all still *men*—children of the same Father—the God of all,—subject to good and evil on earth—and the same destiny in a Future Life. If I can, on this plea, enslave the African, I can upon the same ground enslave the Mougul, the Malay, the Indian. Yes, if it be a sound basis of action, that because a man is *inferior* to another, he may be enslaved by another, then is there but one law on earth, and that is *Power*. The very object of all government is to protect the weak, the "*inferior*;" reason, the Divine law, and the undying instincts of the human soul—all cry out against the infamy and crime of trampling upon the weak, the helpless, and the poor. Montesquieu,—in speaking of prejudice, and contempt, and "inferiority of races as a reason of enslavement of our fellow men—breaks out into the most exquisite, and scathing irony: "It is hardly to be supposed that God, who is a wise being, should place a soul, especially a good soul in such a black, ugly body."—"It is impossible to suppose that these creatures are men, because allowing them to be men, a suspicion would follow that we ourselves are not christians!" So the old Spaniards—when they had oppressed for centuries the Spaniards of the New World, denying them education, and legislation, and destroying their every means of economical progress, even pulling up their olive trees, that Spain might have a monopoly—in the Spanish Cortes, in the face of the world, had the frontless imprudence and God-defying falsity, to say that the American Spaniards *were not men*! And so say Hammond and McDuffie, and that school, after similar oppressions, of the American Blacks! But natural causes are operating, which, when reason, humanity, and religion fail, will yet *purge us of this lie!*

Conquest, Difference of religion, the Right of the father to sell the child, and inferiority of the different species of the Genus Homo, being proven false grounds of slavery.

5. The secondary basis: Inheritance, gift, will, and purchase, being merely *modes* of transfer of a thing, cannot be good. For where there is no right, it cannot be transfered: in other words the title conveyed is just as good as it was before conveyance and no more so.* And a title being had all its modes of perpetuation are bad. For example, I might show in fact that M. Van Buren, willed, gave, and sold, and that my father had a claim, which I inherited, to Daniel Webster and James K. Polk and John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, and it might be proven that I had paid ten thousand dollars to Mr. Van Buren for these men; and yet I could not hold them as slaves, because neither my father whose heir I was, nor Mr. Van Buren whose assignee I was, had any title, and of course none could accrue to me!

All these grounds, then, upon which slavery is attempted to be held, crumble into dust, before the force of reason and justice.

6. Debt is good. Because I having used the property, the labour of another, and failing to pay the equivalent, it is just that my labor should be taken as the only remaining means of remuneration. But even this basis of slavery, such is the love of liberty among men, is now almost universally done away with among men.

7. Crime: is a true basis of slavery.—By the social compact, a man may forfeit his life, by crime; and as the greater includes the less, he may of course forfeit his *labor*. The government may use it in a penitentiary, or elsewhere, or sell the criminal to an individual.

8. Voluntary consent, is no doubt a basis of Slavery. For as a man may give away his property, so he may give away his labor, and become a slave. But as he may resume his liberty whenever it suits him, this state of being can hardly be ranked under the head of Slavery. For the obligation to serve ceases with the will. Nor can it be urged that a man *sold himself*, for a sale to be valid, must be fair—the seller must be shown to have received an equivalent; but as a slave cannot hold property, he cannot of course have received the price of his liberty, and the *contract is void!* Neither can it be urged that some immaterial equivalent may have been given and received. For we cannot imagine such a case. "What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

The ancients did indeed allow of this kind of voluntary enslavement—yet such a slave was held in utter infamy, because they contended, that in selling himself, he endangered the liberties of others. They felt the evil, but gave a wrong reason; its utter injustice and violation of natural law, and good reason, were the cause of its *hardish p* and made it in truth *void*.

Having gone through all the grounds of Slavery and shown their utter falsity,—for it is not contended by any one, that Slavery in the U. States exists for crime, for debt, or by voluntary consent of the enslaved—the whole fabric by which three millions of men are held in absolute servitude in these States, crumbles into dust!

Nor do I stand sustained by reason and nature only, but I am fortified in my impregnable fortress by the greatest names and the most illustrious enunciations of men.

All authors unite in the declaration that government was formed for the better preservation of natural rights. And we declared as a nation, that the only authority arose, not from the Divine right of Kings, or Priests, or hoary usage, but from "*the consent of the governed.*" We cannot therefore claim to govern men for *their own good*, but only *by their voluntary consent*. Far less can we under the pretence of protecting a man or any set of men in their natural rights, *utterly destroy them*.

What then are man's natural rights?—What the illustrious enunciations of God and man? Paley: "Natural rights are a man's right to his life, limbs, and liberty."

Blackstone: "For the principle aim of society is to protect individuals in the enjoyment of those absolute rights which were invested in them by the immortal laws of nature."

Thomas Paine: "Man has no property in man, neither has a generation any property in the generation which are to follow." Roger Sherman and James Madison and others, used the same language, "I deny that man can have property in man."

Dymond: "It were humiliating to set about the *proof* that the slave system is incompatible with christianity." "Christianity condemns the system; and no further enquiry about rectitude remains."

The French Convention 1789: I. "Men are born and always continue free and equal in respect to their rights. Civil distinctions therefore can only be founded on public utility."

II. "The end of all political associations is the preservation of the natural rights of man; and these rights are liberty, property, security and resistance of oppression."

III. "Political liberty consists in the power of doing whatever does not injure another."

But above these and all is the Declaration of 1776: "All men are created equal—are endowed with certain unalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

And still higher, is the New Testament: "*Love thy neighbor as thyself!*"

I have taken slavery in its simplest form—*the taking another's labor*—I say nothing of its sequences—crime, poverty, woe and death! I have shown it opposed to the most illustrious enunciations, human and Divine—in violation of the common law—the laws of nations and of reason,—subversive of all our ideas of right—and repugnant to the conscience, and every aspiration of the immortal soul. Before God and man I denounce "*slavery as being in itself sinful.*" Yes, "Slavery; I denounce you wherever thou art," whether in church or state, upheld by *false* religion, or *unjust* law—LET IT DIE!

* The doctrine of the civil code or Roman Law as well as of the Common Law is: "Nemo plus juris in alium transferre potest quam ipse habet."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Kicking A Spaniel.

The responsible editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer has written another letter from Washington, concerning the position of the Oregon question, which is published in his paper of the 28th ult. It is marked by his characteristic arrogance and presumption, and must have an effect very different from what the editor intended. Men very much the superior of Mr. Webb in ability, and infinitely above him in point of character, are not deterred or intimidated from what they deem right by foul epithets, even when they proceed from so redoubtable a personage as Col. James Watson Webb. We know not what may be the sentiments of members of Congress who are dragooned, hectored, and spoken for by the notable Colonel, but we can hardly think that his letter can excite any other than disgust and indignation, unless, indeed, it be contempt—alike for his want of good manners and feebleness of argument. He denounces in round phrase and choice Billingsgate all sacrifice of principle, all expediency and all sacrifice of country for the sake of party. Well, so do we—so does every body. All this is mere wind and signifies just nothing at all. It might perhaps do for the stump, but our hero writes for the special edification of grave Senators and honorable members, and they may be presumed to know the difference between bold assertion and clear argument—between begging the question and proving it. But we must let the gentleman speak a little for himself:—

"The great difficulty of our friends, has been to agree upon a course, which while it involved no abandonment of principles, should at the same time keep them in a position which would put it out of the power of their opponents to charge that they are hostile to the protection of American interests and American *honor*."

The difficulty here set forth the editor thinks is entirely overcome by the joint resolution of Mr. Butler King, which provides that the notice for the cessation of the joint occupancy of Oregon shall be given, *provided it be accompanied by an offer to submit the whole matter to arbitration.* A notable device truly. Bold as Hector on one face, and as gentle as a lamb on the other. Something both for the cold and the hot; brave words for the body of the people, and abject submission to the wishes of Great Britain for the editor's patrons, the importing merchants. But we must again let this "minister of peace," as he styles himself, speak for himself:

"Another consideration add essess itself to men of all parties in both houses of Congress; which is, while the resolutions are pacific and tender to England the Olive Branch, they are sufficiently warlike to satisfy all who only look to war as the dernier resort for the promotion of the honor of the country."

Admirable! Pacific and warlike both, as we said. What other head, (for the resolutions are understood to claim the editor for father,) what other head in the Union, we say could with so much complacency put forth this gull trap with any expectation that it was sufficiently baited. "There is no dodging a war in this," says he particularly acute editor, forgetting that a few sentences before he tells us that no one doubts England will gladly accept a proposition to arbitrate. Certainly no one doubts for it is her own offer. And again he tells us that war, if we offer to arbitrate is morally impossible.—Yet there is no *dodging* of war, forsooth! The editor very indiscriminately brands as knaves and fools, those who differ from him in opinion, and it is presumed it is the latter whom he expects to influence, by persuading that this resolution is *both* peaceable and warlike. It is in truth entirely peaceable in fact, and its warlike appendages are but leather and prunella—mere fustian, unworthy of the character and dignity of the nation. If we are to offer to arbitrate, let us do it without any threats of what we will do in case the offer is not accepted. Let us make no such ridiculous exhibitions of unnecessary and cheap valor.

We are utterly averse to war, but we have also grave objections to arbitration.—We like not that our cause should go out of our own hands. And we cannot think of any one whom Great Britain would accept that we would trust it to. There are other considerations which we make no scruple of avowing. The editor of the Courier is loud in his praise of the "noble stand" taken by Mr. Calhoun, and of his "self-sacrificing" aid the friends of peace. "Self sacrificing" indeed! We know this Mr. Calhoun, and the country knows him too well to believe any such humbug. He is the man who armed South Carolina against the laws of the Union. He is responsible for the resolution of the Baltimore Convention which united Oregon and Texas as inseparable companions. He is the man who pronounces slavery to be a blessing and a good. For the sustaining of this good he is ready to incur all hazards. He has already obtained Texas, and now turns round and opposes the acquisition of Oregon. Not that he cares much whether Oregon be in or out of the Union, but that he fears that with it might come Canada, and New Brunswick, &c., and with them, in due time, some six or eight Senators, representatives of *freemen*. Mr. Calhoun was ready enough, in his letter of instructions to Mr. King at Paris, to hurl defiance at Great Britain in defence of the accursed institution, but in defence of Oregon—why, that only concerns the freemen of the North! Well, Mr. Calhoun is consistent, at all events. He steadily pursues his course. He bears in mind the saying of John Randolph. "We of the South will always rule the North by dividing it against itself," or something to that effect. Mr. Calhoun acts upon this, and the Courier and Enquirer is one of his most abject instruments.

We repeat it, we are utterly averse to war, so much so, that we would rather, we believe, submit to arbitration than suffer its immense moral evils. We are also at the last point of impatience at the manner in which the South rules and disgraces the country, and if we may judge of the feelings of the people of the North by our own, a day is coming, and not far off, when the South will repent in dust and ashes, having themselves, in the wantonness of power and fulness of strength, violated the Constitution by adding fresh slave territory to the Union. But the deed is done.—They have voluntarily broken the compact that guaranteed to them their execrable institution and unjust representation, and henceforth these but live at the mercy of dough-faces, for whom the moral atmosphere of the free north is fast becoming too hot and scorching. Ere long they will wither away and they will be replaced by *men. Freemen.* If the Slaveowners had confined themselves to domineering over the blacks, they might long have continued it, but the North will not much longer, we feel assured, be ruled save by itself and for itself. It will neither submit to disunion, nullification, nor bending of the whole strength and policy of the nation for the promotion of the detestable traffic and breeding of slaves in the South.

From the Liberty Bell.

Pro-Slavery Appeal to the World for Sympathy, Answered from Old Ireland by James Haughton.

In an Address read by the Hon. T. F. Marshall, on the occasion of the suppression, by lawless violence, of C. M. Clay's paper,—the "True American,"—I find the following passage: "For our vindication under the circumstances, we appeal to Kentucky and to the World."

I know not how this audacious appeal may be met by the people of Kentucky: but as an Irishman I reply, your acts of violence on this occasion only deepen the feelings of contempt entertained in my country for American slaveholders,—feelings which deepen from day to day, as we see more clearly the inconsistency between their professions of liberty and their acts of oppression.

It is lamentable to behold the position now occupied by the U. S. of America, in the estimation of the rest of the world.—Slavery, it is true, exists in other countries, but nowhere else is its hideous deformity so apparent. The charter of man's inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is ostentatiously paraded before the world, while, at the same time, this magnificent recognition is continually trampled under foot by her citizens. And, strange to say, the perceptions of justice and honor are so perverted by the blighting influences of slavery that they imagine they stand forth among their fellow-men, arrayed in spotless purity!

But such monsters, in moral creation have no just pretensions to associate with the rest of mankind. When they leave their own sphere, they are obliged to put on the garb of virtue; but it sits awkward upon them, and cannot conceal their real character: These "wolves in sheep's clothing," walk uneasily, when they step beyond their own polluted boundary. Such, at is least, the condition of all pro-slavery Americans who visit old Ireland. Yes! thanks to the fearless exposures and denunciations of O'Connell and his son John we know how to treat American "soul-drivers."

The incendiaries in Lexington may therefore rest assured that they will meet with no friendly response from us. In return for their blind and bootless attempt to smother free discussion, and their unmanly attack upon the property and privileges of a man who had the magnanimity to free his slaves, and to combat a depraved public opinion by reason and argument—let them know that Ireland will make every pro-slavery American, who sets foot upon her soil, feel that she looks upon him as a degraded being, fit only to associate with sheep stealers and highway robbers.

That my answer is a true Irish answer every pocket-ful from our shores to America will bear ample testimony.

Oppression, in some shape, exists in all lands, and the poor are its victims in a greater or less degree every where. In some countries, open and unblushing tyranny is sanctioned by the laws and ancient usages of society; in others, misery and destitution prevail, arising partly from unjust social arrangement, from erroneous legislation, from intemperance and ignorance. But, even in these cases, the oppressed are generally allowed to complain, their friends are permitted to advocate their cause, and the evils under which they groan are open to inquiry and amelioration. The slaveholding American Union alone would remain wilfully dark and blind, doggedly determined to shut out the light. She alone claims the right forever to repress the free aspirations of the soul, to transform her victim from a man to a brute, and to keep him so. And if one of her slaveholders, becoming convinced of the sinfulness of his position, struggle through the legal impediments which she has thrown in his way, give freedom to his bondmen, and peacebly advocate the equal rights of all,—she hunts him down as if he were a ravenous wild beast.

Thus, with a Constitution the most glorious ever offered for the admiration and acceptance of any people, it is reserved for America to exhibit the most infamous tyranny that exists upon the earth. We do not wonder when we hear of forcible attempts to repress the expression of opinion, in obediance to the mandate of a monarch, in countries where political freedom is denied to the mass of the people. This is only what might be expected. But we start when we first learn that such things happen in the United States, where the right of free speech and free discussion is guarantied to all, by solemn compact, and embodied in a written Constitution.

Nevertheless, while we strive to bring about the power of enlightened public opinion to bear upon the unjust acts of American slaveholders, we should be diligent in laboring for an abatement of the evils which afflict our own poor. He who sends his sympathies across the ocean, and is deaf to the cries of sufferers at home, is a hypocrite, and deserves not to be trusted.

But happily, the United States are engaged in a fruitless struggle against free discussion—they cannot shut out the light. Happily for the master as well as for the slave, in spite of all his efforts to overcome the conviction, the master feels that he is at war with all the higher instincts of his own nature. He is at continual war with God, in his own soul, for he knows that he is ever doing violence to the divine laws. Other sinners may deceive themselves by the plea that they are acting in accordance with the propensities which God has implanted. The warrior may urge the plea of self-defence, and the provocation which his natural propensities of destructiveness and combativeness have received; the highwayman or the sheep stealer may seek to satisfy his accusing conscience by pleading that the laws under which he lives are partial and unjust, and deny him his fair share of the means of life. But as easily could I believe that a man might thrust his hand into a fluming furnace, and feel no pain, as that a man could buy a man and work him without wages, and not know that he was doing wrong. He may endeavor to conceal the conviction from himself, by the aid of corrupt public sentiment, and by resolutely silencing his conscience; but that the consciousness of injustice is a living principle in his soul is proved by the state of uneasiness in which he lives. He is ever in fear, he is the slave of boisterous passions, he enacts cruel and bloody laws to protect himself against the everliving opposition of his human cattle.—Truly, despite his polished manners to strangers, and his haughty demeanor towards his equals at home, the man-stealer is a miserable creature. It would be an act of mercy to release him from the bondage of a system which makes him thus wretched in himself and contemptible in the eyes of the world—of that world to which Mr. Marshall and his compeers have made their audacious appeal. If they have hearts capable of being touched by any feelings of truth and honor, deep will be their humiliation at the respence they will receive from the civilized world.—The folly of these men in suppressing a paper conducted by one whose aim was to shed light abroad on the subject of slavery, will array the free peas of the world against that vile system, and strengthen our indignant abhorrence. May the bloody institution soon be uprooted from its very foundation.

Oh, people of America! the heart of humanity shall rejoice when the song of universal emancipation shall resound through the length and breadth of the Union; when it shall be borne with acclamation from summit to summit of your everlasting mountains; when the glad waters of your magnificent rivers shall carry onward the jubilee of freedom; and when your mighty forests and boundless prairies shall no longer echo to the wailing of the bondman; when your Marshalls and your Calhouns, your Medduffies and Henry Clays, shall shake off the selfishness which degrades and represses them, and shall rise up in the dignity of their nature, free and disenthralled! Then, indeed, may your citizens appeal with confidence to the world to justify their actions,—but not until then.

Dublin, October, 1845.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

"GOD AND LIBERTY."

LEXINGTON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

Colleges.

The session of Augusta College begins the 6th of April next. James B. Dodd, A. M. of Louisiana in Transylvania University, fills the place of Prof. Allen resigned. We are glad to learn that Doct. Bartlett now travelling in Europe, has been appointed once more in the Medical department of Transylvania. He is as agreeable in the social circle as he is eminent as a Physician and Teacher.

Sabbath Convention.

This convention met in Frankfort, Ky., on February 10th., 1846, composed of two hundred and three delegates, including ministers, laymen and moralists. Governor Owsley was chosen President, and Col. Wm. Rodes of Fayette county, William Richardson of Louisville, Rev. Jacob Creath of Jessamin county, David Thornton of Woodford county, and Major Samuel McCown of Mercer county, were made Vice Presidents; and Rev. Thomas S. Malcolm of Louisville, and Hon. Benj. Monroe of Frankfort, Secretaries. It was composed of christians and others without reference to sect or party. Spirited resolutions were passed, and an impressive address sent out to the people of Kentucky.

This convention meets the cordial approbation of every good and reflecting mind. Its influence will be felt in causing the Sabbath to be observed. The necessity of resting one day in seven—in pausing in the mad vortex of business and pleasure, and reflecting upon man's *duties* to man and to God—in elevating the affections and the aspirations of the heart, and purifying the soul,—has not only been commanded in the Bible, but met the individual approbation of the wise in all ages. We are opposed to *formal* religion, or formal morality; yet we gladly wish every aid to fix our thoughts and assist reflection. We believe the better part of our nature, under fair play, will ever triumph, and our aspirations for the glory and happiness of *all men* are incessant!

The Sedition Law.

It will be seen from the act of the Kentucky legislature, in to-day's paper, that the sedition law has dwindled down into a very harmless affair. After the infamous and cowardly mob of the 18th, and the reappearance of the True American, the poor mobbites who have become the laughing stock of the very boys in the streets, some of them being even hung in effigy, seeing that they had taken off inert types in the absence of the legal owner, appropriating them to their own use, whilst the living editor was walking about among them, consoled themselves by nodding their heads and saying, "never mind, we'll have him in the penitentiary yet." Sure enough, when the legislature met, a bill was brought in, utterly destroying the liberty of the press, and making the circulation of the Bible, and the Declaration of Independence by being "*calculated* to excite slaves to insubordination!"—PENAL!

The Tobacco Interest in the State were the foremost in this matter, with some honorable exceptions; but failing to play the tyrant over their own citizens by disregarding every principle of reason, justice, the common law, the constitution and common sense, in their usual spirit of kicking the breeches of Northern men, they extended their laws over the *Free States.*—Of course when it came to the lower house this Quixotic law was cut up—"gutted" as some of the members vaunted.—The nation will no doubt be surprised to find the more numerous body of the Legislature, composed mostly of young men sitting as censors, and correcting the follies of grave senators! But they must remember, that the Senate is of the old dynasty, and knows not of the young Giant Liberty, which is arousing itself among the *people* of the present generation. We had the pleasure of looking in upon the House, and hearing many members priding themselves that the monster "was gutted—made its dying effort—never to rally again." And so we venture to say it will be forever. In the meantime we ask our brothers; *the five hundred thousand white non-slave holders to make those tools of slave-holders, who were willing to sell our liberties for gold, meet the doom of traitors! and wherever they present themselves at the polls for office—let us see if we can't find some other men, than they, to represent* FREEMEN. For we now,—since the Kentucky legislature has refused to stand by the usurpation of the 18th of August, giving an earnest that the laws will be *vindicated*—are proud to say, that *Kentucky is yet free*, to us the *whites* at least. God speed the time when not a *slave* of any color shall desecrate her lovely soil and glorious name!

The liberty of the press was most ably sustained by the mountains where few slaves exist. We are glad of this, for it proves that the *true issue* begins to be understood, and that we, the *non-slave-holders* of this State, are destined to overthrow slavery. *We have the power*, when we understand each other, and *we will use it.*—The legislature having very justly passed full laws to punish all the abuses of the press and *the exciting slaves to insurrection*; we suppose we shall have no more Lynchers using the plea of *necessity* for their *cowardly plots of assination!*

Correction.

THOS. F. MARSHALL.—A report has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect, that we had shot Mr. Marshall in a duel. Our friends are aware, whilst we are ever ready to defend our legal and natural rights, by all the power that God has given us, that we have abandoned that *the dying child of barbarism, and Slavery, the duel*. We trust that we are as magnanimous over a fallen foe, as we are ready to resist a powerful one—and Mr. Marshall's misfortunes have stripped us of what resentment we felt that we had a right to indulge towards him, for his unrelenting persecution of us in our hour of prostration and weakness.

And were it otherwise, feeling ourselves deeply wronged, we had but to sit still as we were compelled to, and see those awful and startling denunciations of Scripture, "Vengeance is mine and I will repay," and such like phrases, *literally fulfilled!*

Not one year has passed since the mob of the 18th, and yet we have lived to see some of its most prominent advocates drinking the bitter cup which they would have thrust upon us. Some have been publicly disgraced—some have suffered the loss of friends and family—some have been reduced to poverty—some have gone that bourne whence no traveller returns; and some are now walking about among men, in the full tide of reason and strength, with the horrid image of inevitable death before their eyes daily, with haggard countenances, showing their consciences are bloody with crime of proposed murder!—living over the four days and more, which they inflicted on a supposed dying man! However much we attempt to dispel *the idea of a Special Providence, when men see these things*, reflection will seize on the mind—remorse upon the soul—and we venture to say, that not one of all those triumphant thousands, who, in August perpetrated the foulest crime known among men, will pass away, without bitterly regretting that day—for as we foretold, it shall "BE ACCURSED." And when any of those evils arise, to which all men are liable in the course of nature, *they shall then remember, and we shall be avenged!*

Voices of the Free.

☞ We trust soon to be able to present our readers with several eloquent speeches made in the Ky. Legislature, in behalf of the "*Liberty of the press*, and against the "*Sedition Law*."

Home Journal.

☞ The "National Press," is a large and elegant *literary* paper just begun in New York city by George P. Morris, Esq., at $2 a year in advance. Mr. Morris is too well known as a poet and able conductor of enlightened and elegant newspapers, to need commendation from us.—he has a long string of lovely letters from lovely *women*, in the first number—we are against him!

The Liberty of the Press Intact.

An act to amend an act concerning slaves, approved Feb. 5th, 1845, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the common wealth of Ky. That so much of the 3d section of an act approved Feb. 5th, 1845, entitled an act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend the law, concerning slaves and for other purposes approved Jan. 28th. 1830, as requires persons convicted of an attempt, to entice away a slave or slaves from the service of their owner or owners, to give security, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And that hereafter if any person shall be convicted of an attempt to persuade or entice away any slave or slaves, from the service or employment of their lawful owner or owners, or the person in possession, within this commonwealth, that each and every person so offending shall on conviction thereof, be confined in the jail and penitentiary house of this commonwealth for a period not less than one year nor more than five years, at the discretion of a jury.

SEC. 2d. That hereafter when any person or persons shall be guilty of having excited any slave or slaves, within this commonwealth to insurrection or rebellion against the commonwealth—or the lawful authority of the owner or owners of such slaves, by any means whatever such person or persons so offending, shall be subject to an indictment of a grand jury of the county, in which the offence may have been committed, and upon conviction thereof may be sentenced to confinement in the jail and penitentiary, for a period not less than five nor more than twenty years in the discretion of a jury.

SEC. 3d. That if any free negro or mulatto shall be guilty of either of the offences heretofore enumerated in this act, he or she shall on conviction thereof, be confined in the jail and penitentiary house of this commonwealth for a period not less than five nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 4th. That it shall be the duty of each of the Circuit Judges of this commonwealth to give this act in charge to each and every Grand Jury, summoned before their respective courts, and to see that it is faithfully executed.

To Non-Slaveholders in Slave States.

☞ Our readers will see in our present number that we have reduced the price of the True American to one dollar in advance, to non-slaveholders in slave states.

At this rate, we will not be paid for paper and ink. Yet as we are contending for *great principles*, not for money making we suffer this loss on our part. Laboring men in the free states may not think this just; but we beg them to remember that our brothers in the slave states are not only borne down by the "rat system" of Slavery, but in taking our paper have to undergo the incessant persecution and proscription of our masters the slaveocracy!

In this connection, we recommend all the friends of liberty to practice a rigid system of economy, lay up something, if it be ever so little each year, that we may become *independent* in purse, and thus be better able to fight out the battle we have begun. For we must remember that we contend for rights more dear than those for which our fathers in '76 underwent a seven years war—shed seas of blood—and expended millions of money. Slavery is infinitely more oppressive to us in an economical point of view, than British taxation was to our fathers, whilst we are also subject to a social and political proscription. We contend for religious and civil liberty and the sanctity of the fire-side—for all that is dear to man, in such a cause we must be willing to sacrifice all things and leave our children and our country FREE! Let our friends in Kentucky and the Slave States generally determine to send us each one new subscriber, and thus double the arms of Liberty and enable us to proceed intelligently to the glorious end!

Melancholy Accident.

The Steamer Congress was run into on the Mississippi by the Saladin, on the 14th ult. and twenty-six lives sacrificed. She sank in fifty feet water, within three minutes after the concussion. Fortunately the cabin floated off, by which the lives of the cabin passengers were saved.—The poor deck hands and passengers met with a sudden and watery grave. These accidents are generally the result of carelessness, and until the law punishes those who cause them, we shall have them occurring frequently upon our Western waters.

The Gov. of Louisiana and People of Color.

The Governor of Louisiana, in his late message to the Legislature, complains of the laws of Maryland, which sentence slaves and free people of color, convicted of crimes, to be sold without the limits of the State. The Governor, as a preventive to the practice, recommends that the Legislature pass a law "punishing all slaves and free persons of color, who may be found in Louisiana after the commission of crimes in other States, with imprisonment in the penitentiary for life."

Southern Action.

There are some men in the South who think they may do as they please; and that whatever they please to do must be submitted to, without a word of complaint.

We could fill our paper with declarations and statements made by Legislatures and individuals, in support of this assertion; but it is unnecessary. Proofs of the fact are familiar enough to every one acquainted with Southern action.

But the Southerners overlook one or two important considerations. They mistake the *patience* of the Free States for timidity, and the *long suffering* of a large class of their own people for cowardice.—The former when aroused—when satisfied that they must *act* to resent insult, or to maintain their rights, or the constitution, in fact, will encounter any peril; and the latter, submitting to wrong and injustice, until forbearance *almost* ceases to be a virtue, when thrown upon their own resources, and bringing all their powers into full play, are irresistable.

As a matter of course, the Free States will be the *first* to manifest their indignation, and even they, will be slow in expressing it. The cry of fanaticism—the indisposition to engage in sectional strife—the general wish to avoid agitation—will as it has done, confine this action at first, to a few; but as Southern insult becomes bolder, and Southern usurpation more outrageous, this cry will be feebler, and all other considerations merge in the determination to resent the one and check the other. We may see this exemplified fully in the history of the last few years. The gag law when first palmed upon the American Congress, found few to oppose it. The North—the whole North almost—supported it, Whig and Democrat, vying with each other in their eagerness to uphold it. A little band stood up for the Right of Petition—a right guaranteed by God to every human being, and held sacred where-ever freedom exists—

> Faithful they—
> Among the faithless found.

A few years passed by, and that little band grew into a mighty phalanx, and their opinion became the opinion of the whole country. At the North *now*, no party dare assail this right; at the South, none have the temerity to make their denial of it any longer a *test*. Even the Chivalry, with their bluster and bravado, have thought it *discreet* to let the gag drop.

And in the South itself, by the same kind of process, large bodies of men will be forced to assert their rights. When a bully steps into a crowd, armed to the teeth, and known besides, to possess immense physical strength, and defies any man to meet him, all shrink back, unwilling to run unnecessary risk—or encounter positive danger. But the poor fool does not always escape. We never knew one such who did not at last find his master, and who, when put to the test, did not prove at bottom a coward. So will it be with Southern usurpers. Reversing the example just given, they act in crowds; together and in concert. When any thing is to be done, no single man attempts it; there is no reasoning with the people, or deliberation as among men who entertain different views; the Slave-holders say, simply, "our security requires this or that to be done, *and it must be done*" whether it require a mob, ultra legislative violence, or any extreme tyrannical measure. But this usurpation begets opposition. Men born free—ingenious spirits, loving personal rights as things of substance and life—hearts, fired with generous emotion and religious feeling,—hate it. Nor will they submit. And when this is understood, when they *do* resist, these usurpers cower before the higher courage of freemen, as the poor slave crouches before his master, and, on their own soil yield up their lofty pretensions with the dull quietness of convicts.

The truth is, no man, whatever physical courage he has, who does a wrong *knowing* it to be such, is ever brave or heroic. He may be desperate, and, in his convulsive throes, bring destruction upon hundreds, and upon his own head; but in the great majority of cases, where injustice is done, few men will venture so far. Now, say what we may, there is no reflecting mind among Slave-holders that does not *know* Slavery to be an evil, and upon whom the conviction does not come, as a terrible reality, that this evil must recoil upon him and his. A love of money, love of power, and habit, may blind him—or screw his courage up to the necessary point of defending the peculiar institution, by gentle or violent means. *But this can only endure while there is entire and perfect union in the Slave holding region.* When clusters of men in different neighborhoods speak out their opposition, and more especially, when the general current sets strongly in favor of universal freedom Slave-holders quail before it as the heart of the untried landsman sinks within him, when first wildly tossed by the storm at sea. And how can it be otherwise?—God's recorded voice without, his unspoken monitions within—and the solemnly uttered convictions of honest manhood around—unnerve them, and leave them powerless, cowards, even where intensest selfishness seemingly bids them strike for, and defend the wrong.

We have said that the Free States would do their duty first, and the evidence of this is thickening upon us fast in passing events. We furnish proofs of it weekly. A striking instance will be found in an article which we give in our present number, from the Philidelphia North American, and which is yet further substantiated in another article of later date from the same Journal, called forth by the attack of the Maryland Legislature upon the Baltimore Visiter. Under the head of "Usurpation, Slavery and the Press, it says;

> We are called upon almost monthly to record some formal violation by authority of the fundamental law of the land, which, had it occurred under the colonial governments, would have inspired universal dismay; but which from repetition, have ceased to astonish. Of such is the recent action of the Maryland Legislation in relation to the Baltimore Visiter." Resolutions were introduced and passed in the House, declaring that paper an "incendiary publication," under the State laws, and recommending its abatement as a nuisance. Whatever ground of complaint there may be against the Visiter, even if the sheet be devoted to sedition, detraction, or crime—still this act is an usurpation, and a most dangerous one. In all the States of this Union, the legislative and *judicial departments* of the government are separated and independent of each other. To mingle them, or to render one subservient to the other, would be to corrupt and defeat both. Such a government would be intolerable to any civilized community. Even in despotism, the laws are executed by the courts and in due form of law. In this country, the spectacle of a House of Representatives turning itself into a Grand Inquest or rather a judicial tribunal, and condemning a citizen as guilty of a violation of law, was never before witnessed.
>
> It is an usurpation so gross as to leave, if unfaced, neither consultation nor law. If the House can do this, what can they not do?—They may execute their own sentences; they may extend the condemnation to others; they may usurp the exclusive right to administer the law; and in short, resolve the entire government with all its branches into their prerogatives. The act is the more strange, as they pronounce the publisher guilty under [illegible] law, which might readily be executed against him, and this revolutionary extravagance therefore, is as unnecessary as it is shameful. When men in high places dare thus openly to disregard every constitutional right, and the people submit to the usurpation—it is time that the friends of civil liberty should awaken to a sense of their danger and their duty.
>
> When was mind crushed by force? It cannot be done in Turkey or Russia, and what folly it is to attempt it here. The mind laughs at locksmiths. It is a Greek fire—it cannot be trampled out. Those who use force against it, might as well enact laws, and organize a police, against the east wind, that bloweth where it listeth. This silly attempt of the Canutes of the South, to check the ocean of the human mind, only results in contempt. It is vain to tilt against so dangerous an opponent as the press, and we are glad that it is. It is the nature of the human mind that it will snatch forbidden fruit; and those who would pass a truth by without a thought if they met it on the highway, will go through fire and water, force bars or fight battles, to win it, when they see it locked up and guarded from them.
>
> The patriots of the revolution were wiser in their generation than some of their sons. As a qualification of admission to the celebrated Society called the Junto, founded by Dr. Franklin, he required that each member should answer to the following questions:—
>
> "Do you sincerely declare that you love mankind in general, of what profession or religion soever?
>
> Do you think any person ought to be harmed in body, name or looks, for mere speculative opinions or his external way of worship?
>
> Do you love truth for truth's sake and will you endeavor impartially to find and receive it yourself and communicate it to others?"
>
> Such were the views of those who gave the cause of freedom its first great impulse.

And when the Free States shall understand and do fully and fearlessly their WHOLE duty on the subject of Slavery, granting to the South cheerfully and freely whatever rights it has under the compact, that portion of the South which is animated by a kindred spirit will begin to act with decision and vigor, and once under headway, will batter down the giant power of slaveholders. What animating motives there are to [illegible] the people of the North to redoubled exertions in behalf of freedom! What glorious ends to rouse and call forth the virtue and manliness of the South! Friends of the cause everywhere! bestir yourselves—feel that each one of you may do something—and whatever your condition, and wherever you are, bear in mind that you may help to break the chain of the Slave, elevate the position of the white, and make our Republic FREE IN NAME and FREE IN FACT.

The Rights of Woman.

The Ky. Legislature has passed a law better to protect the rights of married women, by securing to them a certain portion of property in their own right, not liable to the debts of the husband. Whilst we are willing to award the present Legislature everlasting praise for this deed of justice and mercy, we wonder that it has so long been deferred.

Untold misery follows the old method, as women suffered most, when less deserving it; mostly too on account of the faults and crimes, as well as the misfortunes, of their husbands! Let these men receive the heartfelt gratitude of all the dear angels, for they have not spoken soft words of contemptuous and selfish gallantry, but shown that in deed they loved those who of all the earth deserved to be most *truly* loved.

Report.

☞ The fourteenth Anti-slavery Report is before us. It gives a flattering history of the progress of liberty throughout the world; and is ably and impressively written. Edward Quincy Jr. of Dedham, we believe is the author.

Bribery.

Daniel McCook attempted to bribe a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature week before last. The member received his pay in money by the advice of some friends, and thereupon deposited the amount with the House, making known all the facts. An investigation was ordered, and McCook's guilt established beyond the shadow of a doubt. He was handed over to the proper authorities.

Congress.

Nothing of moment has occurred in either branch. Three Democratic Senators—Messrs. Colquitt, Dix, and Benton spoke on the Oregon question with deliberation, and in a pacific spirit. The debate in the Senate is now worthy the character of that body, and the grave question it is considering:

Sir Robert Peel's Policy.

A London merchant, writing to a friend in this country, condenses into brief space, the new commercial policy proposed by Sir Robert Peel:

1. The abolition of all duties upon coarse articles of manufactures in wool, cotton and linnen: duties on the finer sorts reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.

2. Reduction of the silk duties 30 per cent and upwards, to a fixed duty of 15 per cent.

3. Reduction of the tallow duty from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt; and of other duties on articles of general use.

4. Reduction of duty on brandy and other spirits, from 23s. 10d. per gallon to 15s.

5. *Abolition of the corn laws at the end of three years, meanwhile the duty to be 10s. when wheat is under 45s a quarter, falling 1s. for every 1s rise in price till the latter reaches 54s. when the duty is to rem in fixed at 4s. Indian Corn to be admitted duty Free.*

6. Compensation to landowners by a new arrangement of highway rates and the law of settlement; loans for improvement, and relief in the cost of transmitting prisoners, doctoring the sick poor, and the instruction of pauper children.

Wealth of the West.

The last National Magazine contains some striking facts concerning the growth of our region. It is stated, as a singular circumstance, that a single individual in Cincinnati had drafts through the banks to the annual amount of from $20. to 25.000 for the proceeds of *eggs* shipped from that city to New Orleans. The productive industry of the nine States bordering on the Western waters, is thus set forth:

Agriculture	$ 94 681 805
Manufacture	38 247,785
Commerce	18,322,413
The Forest	3,376,794
Mines	6 108,378
Fisheries	11,717
	$ 70 521,922

And yet the entire population, according to the last census, of these nine states is less than *five and a half millions* of people!

Northern Duplicity.

We find the following article in the N. Y. Tribune:

> The *Louisville Journal* has a correspondent in this City who signs his letters "ITHURIEL," who thus comments on the Cassius M. Clay Meeting at the Tabernacle, after pronouncing that meeting "a New-York humbug, already forgotten:"
>
> "There is not a spot in the world so entirely secure against all anti-slavery excitement as this.—Nothing creates any permanent interest or alarm here that does not in some way affect the prices of commodities interchanged in this great common mart of the nation. There are not in the whole city as many Abolitionists (of all colors) as there is negro freeholding voters. *No rational white man will take any interest in the emancipation of negro slaves until there is some money to be made by it.*
>
> "Therefore, let no man be misled by the stuff that loads the Tribune and the Albany Evening Journal. They are both mere tools of W. H. Seward and a set of drivelling creatures about him;" &c. &c.
>
> It has long since been settled that "he who declares *all* men villains, convicts at least *one*." We consider it positively settled, therefore, that the "rational white man" who wrote the above will take no interest in Slave Emancipation until he *thinks* "there is some money to be made by it."—Whether he was mistaken or not when he used to think so, and write those savage but rather gasy Anti-Slavery letters to the New York American, is not very material.

From this we take it, that this writer once wrote Anti-Slavery letters! And now because *money* may be made out of it, wields his pen against freedom.

The wretch, if this be true, is unworthy a passing notice. A man who for gold, or for any consideration will barter his conscience, is only restrained from theft, or murder, through fear of the law, or public shame. No principle guides him.—He is swayed by no just or generous sentiment. He is only *not* openly bad, nor vile, nor fiendish, because he dare not be so.

We notice this paragraph, however, to say that it is this miserable duplicity of Northern men, which lowers them in Southern opinion, and makes them often so powerless when they might command.—They have no sympathy with Slavery. Religion, Education, habit, the influences of centuries—all make them loathe it. Why affect, then, to be its apologists? Why stand up as its defenders? The South does not ask it. Her intelligent men know what the North is—how its heart feels, and its mind thinks, on the subject, and they can only despise those of their people who cater to their prejudices, or defend their ultraisms. Silence! Silence! is always safe, and let us have that a thousand times, rather than the cold blooded, calculating villainy which sells or sacrifices whatever is noble for pelf or place—which barters a birth-right gained and given through toil and blood, for a popular name—which tramples upon right, and the souls of men, as if they were worthless as the mud in our swamps, for the patronage of the powerful.

Look Out!

A correspondent of the *New Orleans Commercial Bulletin*, writes that Journal from Petersburg, Va., in the following strain:

> PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, Feb. 8, 1846.
>
> DEAR SIR: "Disguise it as we may," no man can enter the Old Dominion, journeying from north to south, without being painfully impressed with the signs of impoverishment and deterioration which strike him on every hand. They are seen in the fields, the horses, the houses, the [illegible] Fields have been abandoned to w[illegible] been first exhausted by a course [illegible] eternally robbed without restoring [illegible] soil, the bushy pine has succeeded to the [illegible] oak, and game of all sorts are coming to roam in their pristine haunts. Even the *beaver* has been lately killed in the neighborhood of Petersburg, where not a mercantile house exists that was in business fifteen years ago. On the eminent heights that overlook the entire city stand the ruins of one of the oldest anti-revolutionary churches to be found in all America. Alas! the dome that once echoed the voice of inspired preachers, and reverberated the sounds of sacred music, is now the congenial habitation of the bird of night: not a window nor a door of it remains.

And "disguise it as we may," slavery is the cause of this delapidation and decay. There is no reason but this, why Virginia with her climate, soil, and resources, should not be as prosperous as Massachusetts. It is the great draw-back to her growth.

There are but few conditions of life in which slavery pays for itself. It is always and everywhere, taking a series of years, unprofitable. Agriculture is the only kind of employment in which it can be applied, and that in the very rudest manner. What do we hear of all over the South, but complaints of exhaustion of the soil?—What do we see there but delapidation and emigration? Masters are not brought up as agriculturists; their thoughts are directed into other channels, and centered upon other objects: they live to figure in society, not to work; to be men noted in public life, not to direct labor. There is, therefore, as a general rule among them, none of that intelligence—that foresight—that perseverance which distinguishes the life, and gives success to the industry of the Northern farmer. The slaves being drudges, and only doing what they are bid to do, and their masters being ignorant of the steps necessary to improve and keep up land, it is not wonderful that whole regions of the old Slave States should be marked by sterility and decay.

The idea prevails, that in hot climates and with a rich soil, slavery is profitable. But this is not so. The history of Jamaica before the abolition of slavery and of the slave trade, with an entire monopoly of the British markets, large bounties and draw-backs of duty, on surplus produce shiped to foreign ports, proves it to be false. A report submitted to the House of Assembly, 1792, on the sugar trade, states the startling facts, that, "*in the course of twenty years, 177 estates in Jamaica have been sold for the payment of debts; 55 estates have been thrown up; and 99 are still in the hands of creditors.*" And a return of the Provost Marshal shows, that, "80,121 executions, amounting to £22,563,786 sterling, had been lodged in his office in the course of twenty years." In 1805, the report of the same body says, "*a faithful detail would have the appearance of a frightful caricature.*" In 1807, 65 estates were abandoned, 32 sold under decree of chancery, and 115 more awaiting decrees. And these sad details continue to be given, until it became obvious, "that the great and permanent cause of distress, which almost every page of the West India records, is to be found in THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY."

But independent of this consideration as to what slavery may do on a rich soil, and in a hot climate, it must exhaust the earth, and in the end ruin every State which tolerates it. No wealth of soil can sustain its ruinous culture, and hence barren wastes mark large portions of the old Slave States, and will soon cause the depopulation of the comparatively new.—Travel over the Carolinas, and where are to be witnessed the stir and activity, and bustle—the flourishing villages—increasing towns and cities—and above all, that look of permanence, and of real progress, which greets the eye wherever it may turn in the State of Connecticut? Come up into Virginia and Kentucky, and with larger resources, how illy do they compare in every respect with the State of Massachusetts? In the Slave States the stamp of slavery bears with it the stamp of decay. In the Free States mind and energy are embodied with gigantic force, and allied with industry, turn every thing to account as a living trophy of the power of man.

Why, then, conceal these results? Why seek to uphold a system so ruinous to our progress, and so subversive of individual or State growth? Let us look out, and see our true condition with our own eyes, and unheeding the cry of croakers, or the threats of fanatics, or the madness of perpetualists, take hold, in earnest, of the monster evil, and, like men, hurl it from us, that the desolate places may be made glad, the heart of man cheered, and the whole State made thereby to bound forward, as Ohio is bounding forward, with the full prosperity, which untrammeled freedom ever secures. Grant us the boon—take away servile labor—let *Kentucky* be free—and in our day, should we live to the ordinary life of man, we, and all like us, would see her an honored rival, if not a compeer, of the greatest among her sister States of the West.

The Old Bay State.

Massachusett's Industry. We often refer to this subject and we do so to show what industry may accomplish. The following facts will be read with interest and justify us in this frequent reference. They illustrate, certainly, what industry and manufactures are doing for the Old Bay State.

> "In the Iron manufacture 175 forges are at work. Capital invested in rolled and slit iron and nails $1,906,119; value of manufactures the past year, $ [illegible] 00; hands employed 1 [illegible] 9
>
> Value of Boots and Shoes manufactured, 14 [illegible] 7,9 [illegible] 4; hands employed 6,987.
>
> In the manufacture of Straw Bonnets and Hats, Palm Leaf Hats and [illegible] 13, 11 hands are employed; value of manufactures $1,64 [illegible] 4 [illegible] 6.
>
> In the Whale Fishery, 11,57 [illegible] hands are employed; capital invested, $1 [illegible] 5 919; value in 1844, $ 0 57 [illegible] 67
>
> Value of Lower manufactured $1,11 [illegible]; Potatoes raised $ [illegible] 3 9 03 [illegible]; of Grain, $2 [illegible]; of Hay $5, [illegible].
>
> The value of machinery manufactured for cotton, woolen, and other establishments, is estimated at $2 0 2 648, capital invested in the same $1, 14 537; hands employed, [illegible] 4 [illegible].
>
> Value of Leather manufactured $3 8 [illegible] 6,657 capital invested, $1,960,545; hands employed 2,914

Virginia.

[illegible] ginians [illegible] much of [illegible] good. But *how* do they [illegible] That paper declares that their fathers

> "Erected the structure of Virginia prosperity and power, and made it, like Solomon's Temple, the glory of the whole land. But what has it since become? Little better than a heap of ruins, its courts filled with weeds and briars, the fire gone out upon its altars, and scarcely a single pillar remaining to tell the story of its ancient magnificence. Is it not a work worthy the ambition of any man to change this confusion to order, this desolation to beauty, to build again the fallen edifice, and make the glory of the "second house greater than the glory of the former?"

Very candid confessions these, and a noble task proposed. But *how*, we again ask, is it to be accomplished? Fine words are useless. Virginians must grapple with the *cause* of their decay ere they can re-erect the structure of Virginia prosperity and power. Slavery is that cause. Yet, in a long article of a column and a half in the Whig, as to what must be done, *not a word is said about it*. Let the Virginians remember the case of the man, who, with a bucket of water in his hands, kept crying, "the house is on fire—put it out—put it out"—but forgot to pour it on in time to save it.

Manual Labor.

MR. HENRY COWLES writes an encouraging letter, with regard to the manual labor College at Oberlin, Ohio, over which President Mahan presides.

In the past nine years, a hundred and twenty young men have graduated in the College, and ninety seven passed through the theological department. It seems that out of the former, ninety five or seventy nine 1 6 per cent, and out of the latter eighty one, or eighty three and a half per cent, obtained their education chiefly through *manual labor*, by teaching school during winter, and the lower departments of the College during term time.

Of the remaining fraction every one labored, and earned nearly enough to meet their expenses. Mr. Cowles furnishes the following statistics:

During the year ending Aug. 22, 1842, according to reports obtained from the students, the amount of their receipts for manual labor was	$6,017 40
Total for teaching, performed during term time and vacation,	5,405 72
Total earned by young ladies by manual labor and teaching,	1,540 57

The expenses of an economical student, averaging the nine years, are set down thus:

For term of 40 weeks—board at 1,00	40 00
Charges for room rent and incidentals,	7 00
Washing $7; Books $6; Tuition $15,	28 00
Total,	$75 00

The results of manual labor upon health have been marked. There have been few cases of sickness, and very little of ailment. The record of mortality for ten years stands:

> Average number in Theological Department for ten years 4 . Number of deaths *one*, and for the last nine years *none*. Average number in College 114. Number of deaths six, of which two were by casualty on Lake Erie, and four by consumption.

Mr. Cowles concludes his letter (addressed to Horace Greely) as follows:

> The [illegible] Manual L[illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] among students, that all of our e[illegible] s who labor regularly are the [illegible] students. The [illegible] is invariably expe[illegible] such students [illegible] regular habits of study, and great [illegible]. It is not claimed that Manual labor begets gen[illegible] but it frequently [illegible] what is worth tell us much to the world—studious and sober habits of study, sound thinking and an adaptation for practical life.
>
> It seems hardly necessary to say that habits of Manual Labor promote Good Morals in students. The hours of recreation are filled with useful labor instead of useless fun or restless mischief, and hence the student's temptations to evil are lessened; his superfluous physical excitability is let off gradually, during his three hours, labor and hence all occasion for an explosion is quite obviated.
>
> It is a momentous part of all right education to work thoroughly into the mind and habits the idea of *being useful*. Keep the student doing good— exhaust all his time and all his energies in doing good, in some way, to somebody, and you are training him for such a life as will bless, and not curse the world. In this point of light we value highly the Manual Labor appendage to our system of education.
>
> Manual Labor students are, with almost no exceptions, the friends of humanity—the sympathising brethren of their race. They have sympathies with that mass of human beings whom their Maker teaches them to regard as their fellows and for whose elevation and well being every philanthropist and Christian loves to toil. This age of the world needs a mighty host of young men educated to toil for the masses of Earth's population. Give them, therefore a sympathy for those masses—else, what are they good for?
>
> Need we say a word of the influence of Manual Labor on the good order and regulations of a College? A family in which all the sons and daughters have all their time diligently and usefully employed is governed with great ease—relatively.—Idleness begets mischief, insubordinations, outbreaks, almost, if not entirely, without exception. Our Manual Labor students sustain and do not assail the good order of the institution, and need no other *authority* than their own good sense and good moral principle.

Near By.

We carried our readers last week to Constantinople, to let them see the horrors of a Slave Mart. It would be hardly fair in us not to say that there may be witnessed, in our christian land, scenes no less startling and cruel.

A sale of human beings, under any circumstances, is the most painful sight which man may witness. We do not remember the time when it did not send a cold shudder through us. Necessity—the death of an old master—the stern requitals of the law may have caused it; but the grouping in one lot of the old and the young, who for long years had lived together, and learned to love each other and their rude homes, and who now stood out, conscious that they must be separated, and leave that home forever, to go they knew not where—to mix among them and hear them talk of old master's kindness, and to see them stand trembling, side by side, not knowing what to fear, yet fearing the worst—mothers pressing their young ones closer to their bosom, as if in that maternal resting place there was safety—and fathers grasping the hands of their boys, and thus making a silent appeal to humanity not to sever them—and the kindred in blood and affection huddling close to each other, uttering by this simple action, their mute prayer, that they might have but one owner—this *is* a sight to stir up the blood, and quicken into being, the deepest sym-

pathy and sorrow which the heart can feel.

And we have known many good men—all unconscious of the process by which they were brought to their conclusions—who have gone away from these auction sales, declaring that they were too grossly unjust for humanity to bear, or the law to exact, and who thence forward have stood forth the uncompromising advocates of Freedom. We have known others who have left sick at heart, and who had resolved, in consequence, never to buy or sell a human being. And we have heard fathers, who are large slaveholders, after attending them, say, that they would rather the robber's dagger should be made wet with their child's blood, and they behold the deed done, than to have that child brought up so familiar with cruelty—so hardened to others suffering—as to become heartless hucksterers and jobbers in the slave auction room. Yes! all honor to the better and nobler feelings of our nature, these things do revolt, and nothing but use, early begun and long continued, can stifle them. We may see this beautifully, but painfully exemplified in our villages, and along our highways, when droves of negroes are driven along, wending their way to the far South. Men and women gaze upon the moving throng in silence, and as they pass on, you will hear words of commiseration fall from the lips of the generous of both sexes, and a "God bless you," bestowed upon the poor blacks who are to be disposed of, under a terrible system, as if they were so many cattle!

But melancholy and shocking as are such sights as these, witnessed even in old Kentucky, they dwindle down to a harmless necessity, or, at most, a venial outrage when compared with the more heartless horrors of the Slave Mart at New Orleans. There may be seen the *embodiment* of all the cruelties of slavery. They stand out there as the death-blight of the hopes of the slave, and the moral nature of the master. No tongue may tell what the eye takes in, or what the heart feels, when amid the busy hum of a mighty commerce, the stir and activity and energy of a hurried and money-making throng, and the out-ward shows and signs of liberty as the birth-right of man, and of artistical and gorgeous pictorial displays of the men, and the battles of the Revolution, by which that liberty was won, he watches the open-day transactions of that monster Slave Mart.—Jeer and jest—rude remark and coarse anecdote—rough bantering and hard bargaining, and the incoherent babbling of many tongues—fall strangely and harshly upon the ear, and seem, to the kindly heart who looks upon the sullen grief, or openly expressed sorrow of the forlorn negroes; thus made the topic of conversation, or chaffered about, as the veriest mockery of human misery, which the most ingenious cruelty could invent. Oh! that these things could not be, or if they must exist, that they should not be known or tolerated in our free Republic.

As an offset, then, to the description of the Slave Market at Constantinople, given in our last, we present now, a description of that at New Orleans. Say, which is worse, Turk or Christain?

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

New Orleans, Jan. 26, 1846.

Mr. Greely: A man may be no Abolitionist; I am not one; he may think but little on the subject of Slavery; it has never troubled me one way or the other, but let him stand on the marble floor of the City Exchange this 24th day of January, 1846, let him cast his eyes above to the lofty dome, where he sees the portraits of the Presidents of this Free Republic! let him mark the records of the glorious battles of the Revolution; let him notice the Eagle of Liberty, and all the emblems of Independence, Freedom and the rights of man; let him muse on the thoughts they awaken; and then behold the actualities of life around him.

Suddenly the sharp rap of an auctioneer's hammer startles him, and the loud striking of the hour of twelve, will divert his attention to the throng of men around him, and the appearance of three or four men on raised stands in different parts of the Rotunda, who are calling the attention of those around him, at the same time unrolling a handbill that the stranger has noticed in the most conspicuous places in the city, printed in French and English, announcing the sale of a lot of fine, likely Slaves; at the same time he observes a map of real estate spread out every thing in fact around him, denoting a "busy mart where men do congregate" as it really is. The auctioneer who makes the most noise attracts his attention first—joining the crowd in front of the stand he observes 12 or 15 negroes of all ages and sexes standing in a line to the auctioneer; they are comfortably and some of them neatly dressed, particularly the women, with their yellow Madras handkerchief tied around their heads, and their bright, showy dresses—but they have a look that irresistably cause him to think back for a comparison to the objects before him, and it seems strange that it should bring to mind some market or hell where he has sometimes seen cattle offered for sale whose saddened look seemed to forbode some evil to them, but the animal look is somewhat redeemed by the smiles and plays of the little *picaninies*, who seem to wonder why they are there, with so many men looking at them. Now for business.

"Maria, step up here. There, gentlemen, is a fine, likely wench, aged twenty-five; she is warranted healthy and sound, with the exception of a slight lameness in the left leg which does not damage her at all. Step down, Maria, and walk." The woman gets down and steps off eight or ten paces and returns with a slight limp, evidently with some pain, but doing her best to conceal her defect of gait. The auctioneer is a Frenchman and announces every thing alternately in French and English. "Now, gentlemen, what is bid" she is warranted, 'elle est guarantie,' and sold by a very respectable citizen. Two hundred and fifty dollars, deux cent et cinquante dollars: why gentlemen what do you mean: get down Maria and walk a little more. Two hundred and seventy-five, deux cent! soixant et quinze, three hundred! trois cent—go on gentlemen! $325—trois cents et vingt cinq. once! twice! ah! $350—trois cent et cinquante: une fois! deux foix! going, gone, for 350 dollars A great bargain, gentlemen."

My attention is called to the opposite side of the room: "Here, gentlemen, is a likely little orphan yellow girl, six years old—what is bid? combien! 35 dollars, trente cinq, $50 cinquante dollars—thank you." Finally she is knocked down at seventy-five dollars.

Why there is a whole family on that other stand, let us see them. "There, gentlemen, is a fine lot. Willy, aged 35, an expert boy, a good carpenter, brickmaker, driver, in fact can do any thing, 'il faut faire tout.' His wife Betty is 32, can wash, cook, wait on the table, and make herself generally useful; also their boy George, five years old: you observe, gentlemen, that Betty 'est enceint.' Now what is bid for this valuable family?" After a lively contest they are bid off at $1,210, the whole family."

[illegible]

Passing up the Esplanade next morning (Sunday) I saw some 40 or 50 very fine-looking ne-groes and negresses, all neatly dressed, on a bench directly in front of a building I took to be a meeting or school house; by, a genteel looking man stepped up … me if I wished to buy a likely boy or girl, … ing him I was a stranger and asking for … tion, he told me it was one of the slave … that they stood there for examination, … he had sold 50,000 dollars worth and … off that morning.

The above facts are some of the sin… tures (to a Northerner) of this remarkable … and I assure that I "nothing extenuate … down aught in malice," but may the t… when even a black man may say, " I am …

Foreign News.

The arrival of the Cambria wa… lor with intense anxiety, and e… run from Halifax to Cincinnati to … her news in advance of the mail.

We have read with care and … the proceedings of the British Par… and the French Chambers on … can affairs. All we can say is, … spirit of European statesmen is … but there is not the slightest chang… gards Oregon. The British Minis… cupy the same ground they did … ago, and we fear that when the late … pondence reaches them, that matt… assume a more warlike appearance … other side of the water. We wis… was *less* cause to apprehend the in… tion of the general peace.

Parliament was opened by the … in person on the 22nd January … Majesty alluded to this country in … liest manner. She said:

"I regret that the conflicting claim… Britain and the United States in respect o… ritor on the North Western Coast of … although they have been made the subje… peated negotiation, still remain unsettle… may be assured that no effort, consistent … tional honor, shall be wanting on my part … the question to an early and peaceful term…

Her Majesty emphasized this po… her speech as well as another rel… the reduction of tariff, which is as …

The prosperous state of the Revenue … creased demand for labor, and the general … ment which has taken place in the intern… tion of the country, are strong testimonie… of the course you have pursued. I rec… you to take into your early consideration … the principles on which you have acted … with advantage be yet more extensively … whether it may not be in your power, afte… full review of the existing duties upon m… cles, the produce or manufacture of oth… tries to make such farther reductions and r… as may tend to ensure the continuance of … benefits to which I have adverted, and, b… ing our commercial intercourse, to stren… bonds of amity with Foreign Powers.

Any measures which you may adopt f… ing these great objects will, I am convinc… companied by such precautions as shal… permanent loss to the Revenue, or inju… sults to any of the great interests of the … I have full reliance on your just and disp… consideration of matters so deeply affe… public welfare. It is my earnest prayer … the blessings of Divine Providence on yo… cils, you may be enabled to promote frie… ings between different classes of my subj… vide additional security for the contin… peace, and to maintain contentment and … at home, by increasing the comforts of … body of my people.

The Earl of Home moved the a… a brief speech; Lord De Ross sec… and expressed the hope that the pr… lations with America would not be … ed by the Oregon dispute.

On the 23d, in the House of C… Sir R. Peel developed his commer… cy and announced the reduction of … a number of articles which pres… commercial and agricultural inter… impressed upon manufacturers the … ty of preparing for the advent of fr… The corn laws he proposes to abo… conditionally on the first of Februa… and in the meantime a modified … scale is to be substituted for that now…

For instance, when the price of Corn … 8 shillings, the duty will be 10, when a… and under 49s, 9s, and so on, the duty … 1s, with a rise in the price of 1s, until … reaches 53, when a permanent duty of … take place. In order to propitiate the … class, sums of money are to advanced by … ment for the improvement of agricultu… law of settlement is to be altered, so t… a service or residence of five years in … facturing district, the peasant who ha… pow for the factory, must receive paro… if he requires it, from the place of his … not the place of his nativity; the same … gard to his children and his widow. M… the highway rates are to be remodelled … which is to save a tug at the agricultura… and various other charges, hitherto pai… the country rates, such as the expenses … victing prisoners, of prosecutions at sessi… education of work house children, &c., a… paid in future by the State.

In a word, the new scheme is as neat … proximation to the principles of free … can be safely consistent with the poli… country which has its credit to support, … interest of an overwhelming national debt … Sir Robert Peel has acknowledged the p… that duties ought to be levied for revenu… not for protection, and his future polic… clear, will be directed to that end.

On the 23. Mr. Hume referred … pending difficulties with the U. … and the remarks of the Queen … speech on this subject. Said he:

There was a paragraph in the speech r… to the state of our relations with the U… and he must say that he thought her Ma… expressions on this subject highly prop… becoming. He thought, too, that the par… which recommended an increase in the … and navy estimates, one of the best under … cumstances, in the whole speech, and he … with considerable gratification when he fou… Chief Magistrate of a great country, from … he expected better things, venture to … naught all those rules and regulations whi… ilized nations observed towards each oth… would be acting contrary to the whole t… his life, which had been the most efficien… ful, and prosperous powers of the Government … approve of this part of the speech, and he w… there was a disposition on the part of the … to place at her Majesty's command those … which would maintain the honor of the co…

Sir Robert Peel.—I never entertai… slightest apprehension that any contrast be… the language employed in her Majesty's s… in reference to these unfortunate dispute… still prevail between this country and Am… and that which has been used by the Chief … rate of the United States, would have … ade in this House. I never thought that … have been mistaken or misrepresented. W… no hesitation in announcing our sincere d… for the interests of this country, for the int… of the United State, and for the interests … civilized world, in continuing to strain eve… ort, which is consistent with … [illegible]

Lord John Russell followed. His re-marks:

He entirely participated in the feelings … Right Hon gentleman, both that peace w… United States was most desirable, and t… ought to do nothing that was inconsistent …

… the honor at … country. But certain statements had been reported to have been made to the Congress of the United States, which made it desirable that same explanation should be given on the subject. He had thought that the President of the United States had last year made declarations to Congress on this subject which were not conformable to the usages of civilized …

Sir Robert Peel replied, giving the state of the negotiation with this country and declaring explicitly, that the military preparations going on had no reference to the United States, remarked

On the subject of the Oregon Territory I have to state that a proposition was made by Mr. Buchanan, with the authority of the President of the U. S., to Mr. Pakenham, and the proposal so made suggested a division of the Territory. Whether or not that proposal ought to have been accepted I cannot say. Mr. Pakenham thought that the terms proposed were so little likely to be acceptable, that he did not feel himself warranted in transmitting the proposal to the Government at home; and on signifying this to Mr. Buchanan, the latter immediately stated that the proposal was withdrawn. This is the state of the negotiation at present, so far as I am informed, respecting the proposal submitted by Mr. Buchanan. *I have the highest opinion of Mr. Pakenham; I have the greatest confidence in his judgment; yet I must say that it would have been better had he transmitted that proposal to the Home Government for their consideration, and if found in itself unsatisfactory it might possibly have formed the foundation for a farther proposal.* Since that period this country has again repeated to the United States their offer of referring the matter to arbitration, but no answer has yet been received to the proposal so made. With respect to the proposed increase in the naval and military estimates, it is impossible for any one to see the progress of steam navigation, and the continued increase of our colonial possessions, without at the same time seeing the necessity for an increase in our naval and military establishments

On the 27th, Sir Robert Peel developed at length his position and said as it would involve a great remission of taxation, and, therefore, a defalcation in the revenue, he suggested that the discussion should take place on Monday fortnight. His scheme as regards the Corn Laws is as follows:

In lieu of duties now payable on the importation of corn, grain, meal, or flour, there shall be paid until the first of February, 1849, the following duties, viz:

If imported from any foreign country—

WHEAT.

Whenever the average price of Wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter

s.		s.				s.	d.
Under		48 the duty shall be for every quar.				10	0
48	"	49	"	"	"	9	0
49	"	50	"	"	"	8	0
50	"	51	"	"	"	7	0
51	"	52	"	"	"	9	0
52	"	53	"	"	"	5	0
53 and upwards			"	"	"	4	0

[The duties on *Barley* and *Oats* are to be reduced in proportion.]

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF BRITISH DUTIES ON AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

	Previous duty.	*Reduced to*
Bacon	14s per cwt	Free
Beef, fresh	8s per cwt	Free
" salted	8s per cwt	Free
Hay	16s per load	Free
Hides	2d per lb	Free
Meat	8s per cwt	Free
Pork	8s per cwt	Free
Buckwheat	——	1s per quar.
Butter	20s per cwt	10s per cwt
Candles—tallow	10s per cwt	5s per cwt
Cheese	10s 6d per cwt	5s per cwt
Clocks	20 per cent	10s per cent
Hams	14s per cwt	7s per cwt
Hops	90s per cwt	45s per cwt
Indian Corn	heavy duty	1s per quar.
Rice	6s per cwt	1s per quar.
Tallow	3s 6d per cwt	1s per cwt

France.

On the 20th and 21st the subjects of Texas, Mr. Polk's Message, &c. &c., occupied the attention of the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Thiers thought the ministry had done wrong in uniting with England to oppose the annexation of Texas. France should have kept aloof so as to act as mediator between the United States and Great Britain, in case collission was threatened. Mr. Berrenger and Mr. Billault took the same view. Mr. Guizot replied, and explained the position and policy of France. With England, the best relations existed. He felt surprised at Mr. Polk's language in his Message, but France would act independently. England, Russia, and the United States, were intent on aggrandizing beyond measure their territories. A balance of power must be kept up among them. In case of war between two of these Powers, France would be strictly neutral. He said:

He begged permission to refer to the remarks of the President's Message on the general relations of France with the United States and of the general policy of the United States towards France and Europe. He would himself not have opened such a discussion, and it was not either in the interest or the necessity of the two countries to have opened it; but, since it was opened, he had no hesitation to say his entire thoughts about it.—They entertained the same good sentiments in the same good relations to the U. States as they had always done, and they meant to maintain them.—They meant to be always for the United States old and sincere friends. But the United States are not what they were sixty years ago. Then they were just created, badly constituted, and needed support—paternal support. Now they had grown and prospered, and taken their place among the powerful of the earth. Far from regretting, they applauded and rejoiced at this prosperity and grandeur; and not only did they rejoice at their present grandeur, but at their great destinies in future. Opinions might differ as to the merits of their social organization and their political institutions; but it was impossible not to recognize in that society and by consequence in its influence, principles of justice, of humanity, of well-being for men which have been wanting in the greater part of the States, which have become great and powerful in the world. There was reason to hope that in spite of all the imperfections, all the chances, all the obscurities of the future of this great people, it will exercise its influence in a manner more moral and more useful than many other great people. They were, therefore, far from complaining of, or being alarmed at the present and future greatness of the United States. But they were obliged to take into serious consideration, and regard with a vigilant, not distrustful eye their greatness and strength; and nobody could be surprised that, in the interest of their country, they should maintain the independence of their policy toward the United States, newly-born, and hardly sure to live. Even if the simplest common sense do not teach them that conduct, the Message of the President of the U. S. indicated it clearly.—It was not for him to say that the words of the President were either opportune or measured but they were frank, explicit, and honorable He had read them attentively, and had sought in the interests of his country, the policy they conveyed. He found two things which appeared to him excessively grave. The first was the United States have not taken and will not take part for or against any one in the affairs of Europe. They protess they practice a perfectly isolated policy with regard to Europe—independent neutrality. He did not blame them. He would go farther, and say, it was their interest well understood, and that interest was good policy. "But then the United States cannot be astonished that we do the same—they cannot be astonished that the policy of France will be, with respect to the United States, as independent, as purely attached to the national interests, as are the United States themselves. What they practice—what they are right to practice—is as good a rule of policy for us as for them. We ought to guard the same independence—we ought to seek equally in all the questions in which we may be engaged, the national interest without sacrificing to it any tradition, to any servitude; to any view of an alliance which cannot exist according to the terms even of the President of the United States That was the first thing that struck him in the Message. The second was that the United States could not permit any European action on the North American continent and that what in Europe is called the balance of power could not be applied either. The maxim he said, was strange. The United States were not the only nation of North America. There were other States—he would only name Mexico—with the same rights, the same independence, the same liberty to seek or refuse alliances, to form political combinations in accordance with their interest, as the United States. The neighbourhood, the existence of the United States, could not restrain in any fashion their independence and their rights.—Well, with those States France had treaties, and they had the right to conclude and maintain treaties; and would any one say that in so doing they injured the right of the United States? There was nothing in all that they could not do so again and the States with which France was in relation could also do the same. The language to which he alluded, if the sense it appeared to have were attributed to it would far exceed the limit of the rights that can be recognized in foreign Governments, however great they may be. The ties which bound them to other States of the North American Continent, the relations they had with them, that they were in the right to contract with them all these interests, commercial, political, territorial, even in certain cases, should be maintained without any sentiment of hostility to the United States, but with the same sentiments of friendship as had always been shown toward them—they should all be maintained without giving to the United States any great cause of complaint, but without regarding any illegitimate pretensions. For this the United States themselves had given them a striking example. At the time of the French Revolution, Washington had steadily resisted the popular clamor to engage in the conflicts it created in Europe choosing to maintain a strict independence toward all European States—to be the ally of none, France or any others. He thought that Washington in so doing was right, and thereby rendered an immense service to his country. They were not now in similar circumstances, but he hesitated not to say, that the fundamental principle of the policy of Washington at that time, had since become that of his country, ought to govern that of France. And for his part, as long as he had, or should have, the honor to sit in the councils of the crown, he—the friend as sincere and affectionate as any one of the great society of the great United States, accepting willingly their present greatness and their future greatness—he would maintain not the less in all the questions, great and little, which may arise in the new world as in the old—he would maintain not the less the full independence of the policy of his country—he would practice not the less what appeared to him conformable to the interest of France. "And," he added in conclusion, "I am sure that in doing that we shall be understood and approved even in the United States. I know the power of popular errors. I know the empire of popular passion; but I know also that the modern free States, whatever be the form of their Government, Monarchial or Republican—whatever be their social organization, Aristocratic or Democratic—repose always on the conviction. I will say willingly on this faith, that, whatever be the error of the moment, after a long and free examination by the empire of discussion, and of liberty, truth, justice, reason, good sense, finish by prevailing, and by directing public affairs. It is this hope, this faith, which make the existence and the safety of modern free States. It will not be the United States which will give to this beautiful and sublime faith a painful denial."

Our Minister Mr. King had become involved in a controversy with the London Times in which he does not appear to much advantage. We give it with a few remarks of that Journal:

The American Minister at Paris and the London Times.

The following letters were transmitted to the London Morning Chronicle for publication:

Legation of the United States, Paris, January 4, 1846.

Sir:—I have the honor to call the attention of your Excellency to the following paragraph from the London Times of the 1st inst:

"Mr. Calhoun and Mr. King stated in the official correspondence, with an assurance that has never been equalled, that they received from the King of the French a pledge that France would offer no opposition to the work they had in hand. That statement was utterly false; for, although France, like England, did not conceive that her interest in the province or state of Texas was sufficiently strong to justify a declaration of war against the aggressor, she did protest, as energetically as England, against the violation of those principles which are the basis and the safeguard of international relations."

Upon the decency of such language so applied, or of the taste which tolerates it, it is not my purpose to animadvert. This is not the first time that the veracity of my despatches, and of those of the late distinguished Secretary of State of the United States, has been assailed in the same quarter in terms of gross outrage. I would continue to treat such calumnies with the contempt they deserve, did they not receive some sanction from their republication in the Journal des Debats of this morning, a paper which, if not official, is, from its character and relations, stamped with a certain degree of authority. The respect which I owe to myself, and still more that which is due to my Government will not justify me in permitting such charges, thus persisted in, and thus re-produced, to pass any longer uncontradicted. The courtesies of private life, not to speak of those due to public station, must not be violated with continued impunity.

Your Excellency will perceive that Mr. Calhoun's published despatch of the 12th of August, 1844, which is obviously referred to in the paragraph copied by the Journal des Debats, is egregiously perverted so that the charge of audacious falsehood, with which that eminent statesman and myself are so coarsely stigmatized, rests, to say the least, upon a rash misstatement.

Noticing in a summary way, the information of my having received satisfactory assurances that, though preferring the independence of Texas, in no event would the French Government take steps in the slightest degree hostile, or which would give to the United States just cause of complaint, the despatch referred to contains the following language:

"I have laid your despatch No. 1, before the President, who instructs me to make known to you that he has read it with much pleasure, especially the portion which relates to your cordial reception by the King, and his assurance of friendly feelings towards the United States. The President, in particular, highly appreciates the declaration of the King, that in no event any steps would be taken by his Government in the slightest degree hostile, or which would give to the United States just cause of complaint. It was the more gratifying from the fact that our previous information was calculated to make the impression that the Government of France was prepared to unite with Great Britain in a joint protest against the annexation of Texas, and a joint effort to induce our Government to withdraw the proposition to annex, on condition that Mexico should be made to acknowledge her independence. He is happy to infer from your despatch that the information, as far as it relates to France, is, in all probability, without foundation!"

To the joint effort to induce Texas to withdraw her proposition to annex, my despatch had not alluded, and I am not aware that any protest, joint or single, against the annexation of Texas, has ever been presented to the American Government.

A little further on, the preference entertained by the French Government for the continued independence of Texas, is alluded to in these terms:

"You are right in making the distinction between the interest of France and England in reference to Texas, or, rather I would say, the apparent interests of the two countries. France cannot possibly have any other than commercial interests in desiring to see her preserve her separate independence, while it is certain that England looks beyond, to political interests, to which, she apparently attaches much importance."

This despatch has now been before the public for more than a year, and although the subject of it has been referred to in conversation with your Excellency, and has been discussed in the Chambers, when, if my memory serves me well, both the *concerted* action and the conjectured *protest* were disclaimed, I have never received the slightest intimation from the French Government that its statements were questioned. The positive allegations of the paragraph I have quoted, conveyed in language of characteristic coarseness, which should not lightly be applied to men who have in eminent and responsible stations long possessed the confidence of their Government and country, having been conspicuously reproduced in a leading Ministerial paper, under the eye of the French Government, to remain silent any longer were to manifest an unworthy indifference to private reputation as well as public consideration. The former has never before been assailed; when the latter can be with impunity, I can no longer serve my country with honor and advantage.

I feel it my duty, then, before giving public contradiction to these charges, at once to request your Excellency to enable me to state, that they have not, in the slightest degree, the authority or sanction of the French Government. Whatever feeling may have been excited by recent political transactions, I cannot but persuade myself that it will give your Excellency great pleasure promptly to exonerate from such unworthy accusations a distinguished citizen, who has occupied the most eminent stations including that of Vice President of the United States, as well as him who has the honor to be their representative near His Majesty the King of the French.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

WM. R. KING.

His Excellency M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

[Translation.]

(Private.)

Department of Foreign Affairs Cabinet.

Sir: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 4th of this month, and I hasten to reply to it. The Journal des Debats is not in any manner the organ of the Government of the King, which cannot, and should not, be considered responsible for what is published therein, whether for articles emanating from that Journal itself or those borrowed from foreign journals. I add, that, in regard to the question of Texas, at the same time that the Government of the King has pursued the course which seemed to it in conformity with the views of a wise policy and the interests of France, it has never had, as you have already received the assurance, the intention to do anything hostile to the United States, or which might give to them a just subject of complaint. I take pleasure in repeating it to you.

Receive, I pray you, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration

Paris, Jan 9. GUIZOT.

Legation of the United States, Paris, Jan. 9, 1846.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's note of this morning. My letter was not written upon the assumption that the Journal des Debats "was the organ of the Government of his Majesty," although, in the very article copied, that journal is qualified as the "principle organ of the French Government." Its object, as stated, was to vindicate my reputation, public and private, as grossly assailed under the very eye of the French Government, in a place and form which gave to the calumny a certain degree of authority before the world. I presume, therefore, that in marking your note "private" (*particulie*.) it is not intended by your Excellency that it is not to be used by me in any manner which I might think proper to attain that end.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

WM. R. KING.

His Excellency M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In commenting upon this correspondence, the London Times says, among other things,—

To call upon M. Guizot to rescue this unfortunate diplomatist from the awkward position into which we ourselves happened to have thrown him, was an expedient worthy of American Ingenuity; but unluckily, M. Guizot did not display as much ardor "to exonerate a distinguished American citizen" as had been imagined, and contented himself, repeating the expressions which had proved so puzzling to Mr King's penetration. That Mr. King's account of the views of France with regard to Texas upon his arrival in that country was wholly inaccurate, though the words he might have employed were in themselves literally true, is a fact which rests upon full official evidence; and it is equally certain that Mr. Calhoun used the impression which it seemed to convey as a means of promoting the object of the American Government. Mr. King alludes very plainly to the feeling which may have been excited by recent political transactions," and we presume that he is aware that this feeling is not particularly favorable to the characters of American diplomatists. Names which have been honored in Europe like those of Webster, Everett, Wheaton or Livingston, have not had to defend themselves in the public prints from calumnious statements. But to that class of statesmen Mr. King does not belong: we have not judged him with undue severity, and even his appeal to the French Government for a species of protection, has only obtained for him the dubious shelter of an equivocation.

From the first Battle Ground.

At a meeting of citizens of Lexington, in the old meeting house, on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 25th, the following resolutions, moved by Hon. John G. Palfrey, were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we abhor and deprecate the measures now in progress for the annexation of the slave State of Texas to these United States; because, if accomplished, it will enlarge the area of slavery; because it will extend and aggravate the unutterable horrors of the domestic slave trade; because it will postpone indefinitely the hope of liberation for the oppressed millions within our national borders; because, in its consequences, it will put in serious peril the liberties of millions of freemen within the free States; and because it will disgrace our country in the eyes of the civilized and Christian world, and make it fearfully responsible before a righteous God.

Resolved, That after all that has been done for its furtherance, that fatal measure is not executed, but still awaits the determination of the freemen of America.

Resolved, That, in such a state of things, it does not become resolute and patriotic men to abandon the hope that the voice of humanity and patriotism, uttered by an aroused people, may yet be listened to in the high places of authority.

Resolved, That, whatever may be the issue, we, men of Lexington, met upon the spot where the first costly offering was poured out to the cause of American independence, and of the equal rights of man, are bound in duty to ourselves, to the fame of our fathers, and to the peace of our children, to acquit ourselves of all participation in the meditated iniquity; and that to this end, we will forthwith take measures to collect such a unanimous remonstrance, that the future historian shall not have occasion to record that, during the seventy years since this plain became a hallowed spot in history, the spirit of liberty, native here, had perished, or that its eye had waxed dim, or its natural strength abated.—*F. G. Rally.*

The Voices of Free—North American

We copy the following solemn and instructive article from the North American, the leading journal of Philadelphia. Let the old Bastile crumble into the dust!

The North and South.

The deepening interest felt throughout the entire land on the subject, to which our correspondent "A. R.," yesterday called attention, must be apparent to all who have the means of acquiring a knowledge of public sentiment. A just aversion to slavery characterized all the thirteen colonies, and the introduction of slaves by Great Britain is assigned as a primary and sufficient cause for the revolution. During and after the war, this noble sentiment was cherished by every distinguished public man, of whatever section; and many of the States commenced the task of emancipation. These measures were inspired primarily by a sense of eternal justice; but they were urged by a knowledge that the *interests* of the masters equally demanded the measures which were adopted. The result approved their wisdom. During this time and long after, the sentiment was strongest were the evil was greatest. The truth was unfettered; and, in a short time it must have effected its triumph.—Circumstances, however, closed all discussion upon the subject in the South, and conjured up a gulf of fiery passions between the slave and his advocates. Still the truth could not all be shut out. It was seen that the free States waxed into giants, while the South grew, year by year, more puny and unhappy. The quiet but rapid advance of the North to greatness and prosperity, could only be ascribed to their freedom from the canker that preys upon the vitals of the South; and, in despite of popular prejudices the truth was again slowly percolating through that section of our country.

During this period, the North has been unchanged in sentiments and feelings upon the abstract question; she not only did not—we speak of the mass—interfere with the institutions of the South, but she repressed such interference by crime and conflagration; but she did not the less abhor the injustice and lament the calamity of slavery. This sentiment of aversion to slavery has, within the last few years, become universal and intense. The course of the South has greatly contributed to produce this result. Her policy has been selfish and arrogant. She has made the entire country bend, on almost every national question, to her morbid slave-policy. All her ambition, ability and finesse have been directed against the North, in every political movement, on every legislative or diplomatic question, on every subject, whether bearing upon our foreign relations or our domestic interests, the slave-policy has been thrown into the face of the North. The jealousy and ill-feeling thus manifested have been borne by us with stoicism, but not without a consciousness of wrong; and at length when it is proposed to alter, in subservience to these frantic and false prejudices, the character and destinies of the country, it is not strange that the North manifests an awakening interest in the course of events—The success which attended the effort to discard from the ruling party all Northern interests, and to secure the government of the nation to the ultra politicians of the South, emboldened them to strike at the very heart of the North through the Tariff. The popularity of the act of '42, the immediate and unbounded prosperity which it created in all sections of the land, and even the pledges under which Southern power was obtained, are all disregarded in the determination to wage a war upon the North.

It is strange that the free States, subjected to this unceasing and unsparing persecution, should venture to reclaim and reassert their long neglected privilege of discussing all subjects which affect their rights and interests, not even excepting that of human liberty! Nor can the North be blind, nor indifferent, to the manner in which power has been gained to warrant the declaration of war upon the North.—The acquisition of Texas was an object of desire, and is a source of pride, to thousands of pure and patriotic citizens; but it might have been attained and admitted, without incurring a reproach, or leaving a scar upon our fame, or a cloud upon our prospects. The North is not disposed to invade the constitutional rights of the South; but she, too, has rights, and one of them is that she shall be no further subjected to the evil effects of slavery in the republic than is set forth in the bond. The constitutional sanction of slavery, even under the enlarged construction of the Missouri compromise, cannot—at least such is the belief of thousands—be so strained as to cover and consecrate the peculiar objects of this measure, and the modes by which they were attained.

The dedication of a vast territory to the increase and perpetuity of slavery, *by the whole nation*, is an act for which the whole nation is accountable. It was a political wrong which the North does not remember with favor; a moral wrong, of which they writhe under their share of the reproach; but it was, also, a Southern blunder. The bold high handed aggressive Southern policy was in this measure, carried a step too far. The South should know, if she does not, that after all her vaporing, the trade, arms and arts of the free States are necessary to her; and that, aroused to earnest opposition, the consequences will afford her no ground for gratulation. One of the first consequences has been seen in the Oregon excitement, as an offset to that in relation to Texas, and the possibility of a war that would probably leave the South, for a time, a desert. Another result is the general and unsuppressed opposition to slavery; in some states, all parties pledge their representatives against it; and in all, the cause is rapidly winning its way. Should the feeling be restrained by prudence within moderate and proper limits, it will soon prevail over the entire North—not as a party movement, but as an universal and overruling sentiment, to which all parties must bow. We have no purpose of discussing the question; but we think it profitable that the real state of public sentiment should be known. If the South understood its own interests, it would abandon its hot-headed warfare against the North. Every sectional and patriotic interest would be better protected by our love, than they can be by the resentments which must spring from constantly recurring evidences of ill nature and hostility. In speaking thus of the action of the South, let it not be supposed that we have forgotten that it is not *all* the South that is responsible for that action. There are States which cherish a more enlightened policy, and thousands of patriots to whom the nation may yet look with a hope that a better spirit may, through their councils, prevail.—The voice of the North is "Let there not be strife betwixt thee and me," and if the South be, in any degree, reasonable, she will find her sister in no instance unjust.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Louisville, Feb. 28, 1846.

REMARKS—The business for the week has been dull and limited. We have very few alterations to make in our quotations.

Bagging and Bale Rope—There have been but few and unimportant transactions in these articles since our last weekly report We continue our former quotations: Bagging 8½@9½c., cash; and 9@10c on time; Rope 3@4c The receipts during the week have amounted to 1,552 pieces and 668 coils.—Shipped during the same period 1,810 pieces and coils.

BACON.—Continues to arrive, though not in very large quantities. We quote it at 4¼@4½c. for hog-round, from wagons, and 4¾@5c. from stores.

BEANS—We quote from wagons $1 ⅌ bushel, and the same from stores.

Beeswax—Continues at 25@26c.

Cattle.—We quote at $3@$3 75, as in quality.

COTTON.—The stock on hand is fair. We note sales of 50 bales Alabama at 5¾ a 6c., 12 do. at 6c., and 10 do. at 6c. We quote Mississippi at 6¼@7c., Tennessee and North Alabama at 5¾a6¼c.

CANDLES.—We quote sperm 30@33c.; mould, 8½c.; stearine, 0c.; star, (made in this City,) 20c. ⅌ lb.

CORDAGE.—A rise in Manilla hemp has caused a slight advance, say 1c. ⅌ lb. We quote Manilla now at 10@11c.; sash cord, 15@20c; bedcords, with 9 strands, 10c.; large rope, Kentucky hemp, 10@12½c.; twine, bailing, 8@10c.; sacking twine, 25c.

COTTON YARNS.—We quote this week at 6¼, 7¼, and 8¼c. for the different numbers. The stock is very light.

CHEESE.—The stock on hand is good. We quote Western Reserve 7½@8c., for good quality. Goshen is worth 10c.

COFFEE.—This article is very firm at our quotations. We note sales of 150 bags at 8¼ to 8½. The best article is held at 8¾c. We continue our former quotations: Rio at 8¼a8½c. for ordinary to prime, Laguayra 9c., Java 12@14c., and St. Domingo 7a7½c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—The stock of country-made jeans and linseys is heavy, with little or no demand, and holders are desirous of realizing on them even at a sacrifice. We quote Kentucky negro white jeans at 28@38c., factory made, and 37c., country made; colored do. 45@55c.; Kentucky negro white linsey at 22@30c., factory made, and 25c. country made: and colored do. 35a45c., as in quality; tow linen 9a10c., and flax do. 12@15c. Woollen socks, common, $1 50a $2 24.

DRY GOODS.—Sales of dry goods during the week have been fair for the season. Some of our merchants have already received a portion of their spring stocks. The new styles of prints are very beautiful. Our country friends will be able to supply themselves with every article they need at very low prices, as our merchants are resolved to offer them inducements to purchase in this market instead of spending their time and money in going to the Eastern cities. Manufacturers' prices have advanced slightly, and we alter our quotations accordingly. We now quote Cabot A, Chicopee D, and Indian Head at 9c.; Great Falls at 8¼c.

FLOUR.—There are no large sales of flour.—The price has declined a shade since our last report. We now quote flour at $3 90a4 by the dray-load, and $4 25 by the single barrel.

FLAXSEED.—We continue our former quotations. It is worth $1 10.

FUEL.—There have been no arrivals of coal since our last report. It is still sold at 14c. by the cart-load. Wood is worth $2a2 75 ⅌ cord.

FISH.—The stock of fish in the market is good. We quote mackerel No. 1 at $13 50, and large at 16; No. 2 at $9 50, and large at 12, No. 3 (north at $7a$7 50, and south at $9 50; cod 1c. ⅌ lb.; lake fish $8; herring 75c.a$1 ⅌ box; salmon 16 ⅌ bbl.; kits 3, and threes 21; pickled herrings 8 ⅌ bbl.; pickled cod 7 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS.—The supply of fruits is now abundant We quote oranges at $1 ⅌ box; Sicily lemons 3 do.; raisins, M. R., $2 65a2 80 do.; figs 13½a16c. ⅌ lb; currants 14c.; almonds, S. S. 14a16c.; dried apples have advanced, and are now worth $1 55; dried peaches are worth from $2 50 @3; green apples are scarce and sell at $2@2 50, as in quality

GUNNY BAGS.—Are worth 18@20c. Superior grain sacks of hemp cloth manufactured here are worth from 18 to 20c.

GRAIN.—We quote wheat at 65c. Corn is selling by the wagon load at 30c. in the ear, and 31c. shelled. Oats are selling at 23c. from wagons, and at 27c. from stores.

GINSENG.—We quote ginseng at 25c.

HEMP—This article continues to be in good demand for the factories here at $60@62 and $62@65 ⅌ ton depending on the manner it is cleaned. That which is well baled and of a good quality for the Eastern market is in better demand, and we hear of some sales at $70 ⅌ ton. Water-rotted we quote at $100@120.

HAY.—Has declined, and we now quote baled timothy from stores and at the river at 70c. per 100 pounds.

IRON.—Sales have been made at our quotations. We continue to quote bar iron firm at 3¾c. at wholesale, for Louisville made and best Juniata; small sizes are higher in proportion. Tennessee pig we quote at $30a$32.

LARD.—There have not been any transactions in city lard during the past week. Country lard has declined, and is now worth only 5½c.

MOLASSES.—The stock on hand is good. We note sales of several hundred barrels at prices ranging from 26 a 27c. Holders generally refuse to sell at the lowest figures. We quote the article at 26a28c., as in quality and quantity.

MUSTARD—There is a demand for black and white mustard seed at $3 50 ⅌ bushel.

NAILS—Juniata and Boston nails we quote at 5c. assorted, at which price we note sales. The stock is very small.

OILS—We quote linseed at 75c., lard 60@70c., sperm $1@1 25c., castor 75@$1 ⅌ gallon; tanners' $17 50@$22 ⅌ bbl.

PORK.—There have been no sales of city pork during the week. Most of the pork in the city is in store, waiting for better prices, which are confidently looked for during the spring. The foreign news by the Cambria is very favorable to American provisions.

POTATOES.—Their has been a decline in the price of potatoes, and we now quote them at $1 ⅌ barrel from stores.

RICE.—We quote sales of new rice at 6c.

SALT—We quote Konawha salt at 23 a 25c; Liverpool ground, ⅌ sack, at $1 50a$1 75, and Liverpool blown $1 75a$2. Turks' Island 40c, at which price we note a sale of 300 bags.

SUGAR.—There has been a slight improvement in sugar during the week, and prices have advanced. We note sales of 25 hhds. at $5 75, and 35 hhds. at $5 81. We quote New Orleans sugar at 5¾@6¼c., as in quality and quantity.

SILK—There is constant demand here, at the silk factory, for reeled silk at $5 ⅌ lb, and cocoons at $1 50 to $3 ⅌ bushel, as in quality. It is only the best pea-nut cocoons that command our highest figures.

SEEDS—We quote clover seed from stores at $5 25@$5 50; timothy scarce at $3 50@ 4; blue grass scarce. Herds grass brings 50c. from wagons, and 62@75 c. from stores; rye 50c.; orchard grass $1 from wagons, and $1 25 from stores; hemp 50c., and is coming in freely.

TOBACCO.—There have been sold during the past week at the old warehouse 50 hhds. of tobacco at the folllowing prices. For first rate from $3:35 to 3:45; second rate $2:15, to 3:25; third rate $1 25 to $2 50. Sold at the Louisville tobacco warehouse during the same period 30 hhds., as follows: For first rate from $3 50 to $5 for second rate from $2 25 to $3 60; for third rate $1 40 to $3 30. A fine article would bring $6@6 50. Owing to bad roads and bad weather there is but little coming in.

WOOL—This article commands 12½@16c. for unwashed, and 25@26c. for washed, as in quality.

WHISKEY.—The sales of common whiskey during the week ranged at 17½@17¾c. We quote rectified at 18c.

EXCHANGE AND BANKS.—The money market still continues tight, no change in it having taken place since our last report. We continue our former quotations for exchange: for Eastern the bank and broker's rate is ½ prem. Out-door checks par. Sight checks on New Orleans ½@¾ per cent prem; 60 day bills, interest off over 60 days ½ per cent, dis; long dates, 1 per cent dis.

Alabama money is 4@7 ⅌ cent. dis.; Wheeling banks, ½ dis.; Tennessee, 2½@2 dis., but passes current at par in ordinary transactions; Virginia, 1; Indiana, ½; scrip, 2@5; Missouri, par; New Orleans ½ dis a par; State Bank of Illinois, 40 dis.; Shawneetown, 62 dis.; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 2; United States Treasury notes, par; specie, par to ½; gold, American, ½ to 1.

FREIGHTS.—New Orleans freights continue as we quoted them in our last report: for pork 55c.; flour 40 a 44c.; pound freight 22½c; lard in kegs 12½c. Other freights uncertain.

INSURANCE.—The following are the prevailing rates of cargo insurance:

From Atlantic ports, via N. Orleans	2¼@2½ ⅌ cent.	
To do. do. do.	2	do.
To or from Liverpool and Havre	2½	do.
From New Orleans - -	¾@1	do.
To New Orleans - - -	¾	do.
To or from Pittsburg or Wheeling	¾a1	do.
To or from St. Louis - -	¾	do.
To or from Cincinnati or Frankfort	½	do.
To or from Nashville - -	¾	do.
To or from Florence - -	¾	do.
Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, or Wabash rivers, as the water may be	½@1	do.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

WESTERN.

Cincinnati, March, 1846.

From Cincinnati out to the mississippi, a fair stage of water for the largest of regular traders from this point to New Orleans.

FLOUR.—Sales on Saturday, as follows: from store, 78 brls. at $3,83; from Rail Road, 96 brls at $3,75; from wagon, 50 and 42 brls at $3,75; from canal, 310 brls at $3,70.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of 200 pieces of Davis' Sugar Cured Hams at 9c ⅌ lb; 47 brls fair No. 2 Lard at 5½c. [The sale of No. 1 Lard reported in Saturday's Gazette, was made, by a typographical error, to read 6½c instead of 6¼c ⅌ lb.]

MOLASSES.—Sales from landing of 50 brls in oak cooperage, at 26½c ⅌ gallon; and 50 brls in cypress, at 27c. From store, 20 brls on order, at 28 cents.

SUGAR.—Sales from store of 15 and 21 hhds N. O. at 5¾c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE.—A sale of 120 bags good Rio is reported at 8½c ⅌ lb.

MALT.—A sale of 100 bushels at $1.

The St. Louis papers, of Tuesday, state that navigation on the rivers above that city is again suspended in consequence of low water and ice.—The New Era says: "In the river opposite here yesterday, ice was not running so heavy as during the previous day. The water fell during the day about two inches."

EASTERN.

NEW YORK, February 24th.—There was little spirit or buoyancy in the Stock market to-day and prices were with difficulty maintained. A sale of $100,000 United States Sixes at 101½ cent. The highest rate lately obtained may seem to contradict this statement—but it is explained by the fact that there is but little of the U. S. Six ⅌ cent. in market, and when an order comes for the purchase the seller names his own price. The mass of this stock is held or controlled by capitalists as investments; or by the deposite Banks to be pledged as security to the Government for the public funds in their keeping.

A moderate amount of business was transacted at the Board of Brokers this morning State Stocks were firm; Long Island Railroad declined 1¾ per cent, Norwich and Worcester ¾, Canton Co. ¼, and Harlem Railroad 1 per cent; Morris Canal advanced ¼.

Cotton—The sales to-day reach 2000 bales, principally for export. Prices have not undergone any material alteration.

Flour—Western Canal is in moderate demand at $5:50 @ 5:56¼; choice brands bring $5:62½. Southern flour is dull; common brands range from $5:15½ to $5:25.

The market is well supplied with corn. 5500 bushels Southern sold on private terms, and 800 sacks N. Orleans at 65c. The sales of rye for export within the last few days reach 60,000 bush, at 82 a 85c.

Whiskey is improving; drudge casks are now held at 22c; 500 brls sold on private terms.

Provisions remain without alteration. The sales to-day were not important.

Reported by the Tribune,

New York Cattle Market. Feb., 23.

At market, 1,600 Beef Cattle, 500 from the South; 81 Cows and Calves, and 1500 Sheep and Lambs.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—The market, notwithstanding the recent heavy snow storms was well stocked last week. Buyers have operated liberal[illegible] —not more than 100 remaining unsold at the close of the week [illegible] Prices to maintain firm. We quote $5 50a5 75 for middling and [illegible] $6a6 7 for superior and prime. A small [illegible] extra brought 7 50.

Cows and Calves—All at market were taken at prices ranging as in quality, from $17 to $30—[illegible] improvement on the rates of last week.

Sheep and Lambs—The offering were large and [illegible] request [illegible] throughout the week—We quote $2 [illegible] the extremes of the market—All sold.

Hay—The market is well supplied, and though there has been an active demand for the article prices, since our last report, have not materially improved.

There has been no change in the Baltimore Tobacco Market since our last

The Wife's Prayer.

From the New York Evening Mirror.

Hear me! Oh! hear me now!
By the red flush upon thy wasted cheek—
By the deep tracery o'er thy pale brow,
Hear me, bear with me, husband! while I speak!

I've marked thee, day by day
Thy hours are all of anxious vague unrest—
Thine eye hath caught a stern, unwonted ray—
Thy lip hath lost all memory of its jest.

Thy wife sits pale beside— [illegible]
Thy child shrinks back, appalled, from thine eye;
Thy menials quail before thy [illegible]—
Thy very dog avoids thine altered face!

O! for poor Glory's wreath,
Casting from thee all tenderness and gladness,
Thou track'st a phantom on whose fiery breath
Dryeth up the way-founts till thou [illegible] to madness!

My prayer is all for thee—
My life is thine! by our remembered bliss—
By all thine hours of watchful [illegible]—
What meed hath fame to render thee for this?

If thou yet lov'st me, hear!
Now, while thy feet press onward to the goal,
Turn thee! oh! turn thee in thy stern career
And thrust this mad Ambition from thy soul!

Kissingdom.

Why is it that, in this era of philosophy, so little has been written to explain the true science of kissing? The subject is one of the deepest moment, affecting the dearest interest of myriads of human beings, living and unborn, and presents numerous problems requiring the utmost acuteness and sagacity of the metaphysician and moralist for their solution.—Why does not some great Aristotle of kissing arise, and after devoting to it all the powers of his clear, unclouded intellect, unfold at once the whole science of the subject, in all its ramifications and divisions, its minute and delicate details? Perhaps there are many who look upon kissing as extremely simple—as something, the full and perfect understanding and appreciation of which, demands no long and careful preliminary training, but as an art which is acquired by instinct, and in an instant, whenever two pairs of lips come together. We should think, however, that the wretched, bungling manner in which the ceremony is usually performed, would be enough to convince any observant man of the falsity of this idea. The fact is, not more than one man in a thousand knows how to kiss—nine hundred and ninety-nine out of that number only *buss* when they fancy they are kissing, and flatter themselves they have received a genuine nectareous smack, when they have experienced only the niminy-piminy nothingness of the prude. It is painful to see how ignorant the great majority of our sex are of the basial secret—to see how they rob the love-token of its fair proportions—biting it in half, as it were, and instead of "a *long*, long kiss—a kiss of youth and love," —regaling upon a cold, unimpassioned smack. Dayton, an old poet, justly ridicules these snatchy, half-and-half kisses—the results as often of ignorance, as of shame-faced affection or of languid and feeble love. He says—

These poor half kisses kill me quite!
Was ever a man thus served?
Amidst an ocean of delight,
For pleasure to be starved.

Since writing the above, we have met with the following paragraph on kissing, which we cut from an exchange paper. The author appears to be perfectly at home on this subject, and we appeal to all who have ever had any experience in the business, whether he has not cut right into kissing—skillfully dissected the science of the thing.

As my present whereabouts was once under the control of French institutions it would be apropos as well as delightful to linger a moment on this fragrant theme of kisses, were it not as difficult to seize upon them for examination as it is to take up the sparkles of champagne on the point of a needle. Both are among the most exhilarating and transitory of all human things. They expire at the very instant of birth, and to a bystander, like electricity, are only perceived to exist by their explosion; leaving behind, however, to the parties concerned, a certain tingling in the veins, and a memory of their evanescent passage, which rank them in my mind among the most powerful of magnetic influences. Indeed, if the human frame were even prolonged as much as Morse's magnetic wires, I do not question that the sudden junction of the poles of the lips of the two sexes would evolve a subtle fluid, sufficient to penetrate the whole.

Nor are they wanting in language, or symbols of the thoughts. The pure salutation, for example, when the child, on rising in the morning, or after a temporary absence presents, her clear forehead to parental lips, speaks of filial reverence. The second kind of salute is the KISS POLITE, and occurs on a New Year's call, birth-day visit, or marriage of the fair one; at which times she puts out her cheek, as, on ordinary occasions, one would do her hand, or as the good man offers a charity box for donations. These are marked as TEMPERATE on the Fahrenheit of manners, being neither hot nor cold, and are always imprinted on the cheek. But higher up in the scale comes the third description, the burning KISS OF LOVE, which is printed directly on the lips, the beautiful altar sacred to the sacrifices of the heart. How it commences, how it ends, strangers are not permitted to observe, and the parties themselves are too much occupied to know, or if they did, too generous to tell. "Ah, Tam! ah, Tam!"—*Yankee Blade.*

From "Summer and Winter in the Pyrennes."

French Cottages.

I scarcely think, that in any country the common dwellings can be more picturesque than they are in France; they have so many gables, and balconies, that catch the light, and irregularities of every description, with such deep shadows under their projecting roofs, to say nothing of the broken doors, the ruined walls, and often the rich coloring of their mossy thatch. Yet after all they are only pictures for the canvass. There is no poetry,—if I might be allowed the expression, I should rather say, no moral aspect, since it fails to carry the mind of the beholder onward to any train of thought beyond what is excited by mere form and color. Of the effect produced by contemplating a neat and comfortable looking cottage in France, I am not prepared to speak, having never seen one. But the aspect of disorder and dilapidation which so many of the dwellings present, certainly excites little feeling beyond a desire to make a picture of it, and simply for this reason, because it is accompanied by no mental suffering. Seated at the doors of the hovels, amongst heaps of filth and garbage, companions to the swine they feed, and knowing no ambition beyond the hope of feeding them in the most profitable manner, the French peasants are perfectly contented, for their requirements are so few, they scarcely know the feeling of want: and being neither ashamed of disorder, nor annoyed by filth, they are conscious of no degradation. They labor cheerfully because they have always been accustomed to do so, and because the spot of ground they cultivate is their own.—If they have two oxen for their team, a skeleton of a horse to ride to market, a couple of fowls or a dozen of eggs to sell, a bedstead, an armoire, and three crazy chairs, with an iron sauce-pan, and an earthen pot to make their soup, they may fairly be said to be as rich as their neighbors, and that is happiness enough for them; almost invariably when young, with fresh healthy, good-humored, cheerful faces; and what is creditable both to youth and age, always in decent clothing, suited to the simple and unambitious lives they lead. Nor are the farm houses, or perhaps I ought to say, the dwellings of peasants of a higher order, less picturesque. The barn and the dwelling-house are sometimes under the same roof, and that is frequently composed of close thatch, on one side sloping almost down to the ground. On the other you see the entrance through a sort of cattle yard, strewn thickly with dead fern, which is used for litter. Around this yard are the mud walls, high gables, and sloping roof of other buildings, with wide folding-doors, and open hay-lofts, and sheds, and all manner of receptacles, often kept from falling by props of timber, or the simple unhewn stems of trees; while broken carts, and rails, and rubbish lie about in every direction. In many cases this scene of confusion is partially concealed by a high wall, the entrance through which is one of remarkably picturesque effect, being a high gateway with wide folding-doors, over which is built a light slated roof, with something of a Chinese curve, supported at each end either by pillars, or by higher portions of the wall. Nor ought I to forget the pretty little hen house, either forming part of the human dwelling, or standing by itself in the yard, with its facing and door of lattice-work, which is generally the only thing that looks neat about the whole concern. Houses of this description are extremely numerous in the environs of Paris; and when you see them standing by the side of a green lane, beneath the shadow of venerable oaks, with an old woman spinning at the door, a peasant man with his blue frock and Bearnis bonnet, leading home his beautiful cattle, or a bare footed girl, coming in with her basket on her head; and over the whole scene—over the green of the surrounding fields, the foliage of the trees, the thatch of the farm-house, and the bloom of the peasant girl, the sunset glow of a southern clime, you scarcely need go farther in search of all the painter can require for the display of his richest coloring, and the happiest exercise of his skill.

The Jews in Jerusalem.

Many of the Jews are in rich and comfortable circumstances, and possess considerable property in Jerusalem; but they are careful to conceal their wealth, and even their comfort, from the jealous eye of their rulers, lest they awaken their cupidity.—In going to visit a respectable Jew in the holy city, it is a common thing to pass to his house over a raised foreground, and up an awkward outer stair, constructed with rough, unpolished stones, that totter under the foot; but it improves as you ascend, and at the top has a respectable appearance, as it ends in an agreeable platform in front of the house. On entering the house itself, it is found to be clean and well furnished; the sofas are covered with Persian carpets, and the residents seem happy to receive you; the visitor is entertained with coffee and tobacco, as is the custom in the houses of Turks and Christians. The ladies present themselves with ease and address, recalling to memory the pleasing society of Europe. The difference of manner arises from many of the Jewesses having resided in Spain or Portugal, where they have rid themselves of the cruel fetters of the east, and, on returning to their beloved land, very properly maintain their justly acquired freedom and rank in society. Some of the Jews, however, are in a wretched state of poverty, and the sight of such in Jerusalem is peculiarly affecting. The heart of this wonderful people, in whatever clime they roam, still turns to it as the city of their promised rest; they mourn over the ruins and would lick the very dust for her sake. Jerusalem is the centre around which the exiled sons of Judah build, in airy dreams, the mansions of their future greatness.—In whatever part of the world he may live, the heart's desire of a Jew, when gathered to his fathers, is to be buried in Jerusalem. Thither they turn from Spain and Portugal, from Egypt and Barbary, and other countries among which they have been scattered; and when after all their longings and all their struggles up the steps of life, we see them poor, and blind, and naked, in the streets of their once happy Zion, he must have a cold heart indeed that can remain untouched by their sufferings, or without uttering a prayer that the light of God's reconciled countenance would shine on the darkness of Judah, and the day-star of Bethlehem arise in their hearts.

[*Keleth.*

The Tyranny of Fashion.

It is distressing to notice what tyranny fashion exercises over many of the fair sex. Crowds of them are seen bowing at the shrine of this inexorable goddess, and yielding obedience to her mandates, to the utter ruin of their health and happiness. In many of our cities and larger towns, aye, and smaller towns too, her reign is indeed the reign of terror. She but to speak, and no matter how absurd and ridiculous, or even torturing, her utterances, she is at once listened to and obeyed. Not satisfied with dictating rules of dress, diet, air and exercise, she assumes the right to apply instruments of torture to the bodies of her victims, by which they are compressed and broken in to form utterly destructive of nature's beautiful model, and thus misshapen and deformed heart, lungs, and other vital organs literally crushed within them, they are compelled to drag out an existence devoid of comfort and usefulness. I cannot enlarge. I hope the evil here indicated is not so prevalent as it was a few years since. It has in some degree been corrected by the diffusion of better views on the subject of physical education. It still however prevails to a melancholy extent; and it ought to be discountenanced and resisted by all who wish well to the rising and the rising generation. If mothers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous woman, they must learn to train them with a right reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn the essential conditions on which health depends, and carefully conform to them. They must learn, that if they would have a sound mind in a sound body, cheerful spirits with beautiful forms and blooming countenances, they must cease to worship at the shrine of fashion, and follow the precepts of reason and common sense—must breathe pure air, take free exercise, be satisfied with a simple, nutritious diet, and never be afraid to bear a part in the work of the kitchen and the common affairs of the family. They must learn, in a word, in the whole course of their training both at home and in the school, to mingle labor with study, active with sedentary employments, and never fall into the absurd notion, that in order to be delicate they must be indolent, or, that in order to be fine ladies, they must form themselves into those inefficient fainting, nervous things, that often bass under that name.—*Dr. Hawes.*

SELECTIONS.

Good Nature.—Good nature is a gem which shines brightly in whatever ground it is set. It cheers the darkness of misfortune, and warms the heart that is callous and cold. In social life, who has not seen and felt its influences? If you want to be happy yourself, and make every one else happy, be good-natured. Don't let little matters trouble you. Nobody gains any thing by being cross and crabbed. A friend has injured you; the world goes hard; you want employment, but you can't get it, or can't get your honest dues, or fire has consumed, or waters have swallowed up the fruit of many years hard toil; or your faults are magnified; or enemies have traduced, or friends deceived.—Never mind; don't get mad with anybody; don't abuse the world or any of its creatures; keep good natured, and our word for it, all will come right. The soft south wind and the genial sun are not more effectual in clothing the earth with verdure and the sweet flowers of spring, than is good nature in adoring the hearts of man and woman with blossoms of kindness, happiness and affection, and those flowers, the fragrance of which ascend to heaven.

Beauty.—Let me see a female possessing the beauty of a meek and modest deportment; of an eye that bespeaks intelligence and purity within; of lips that speak no guile;—let me see in her kind, benevolent disposition; a heart that can sympathise with distress; and I will never ask for beauty that dwells in "ruby lips" or 'flowing tresses,' or 'snowy hands,' or the forty other et ceteras upon which our poets have harped so many ages. These fade by the hand of time, but those ever enduring qualities of the heart shall outlive the regin of time, and grow brighter and fresher as the ages of enernity roll away.

Dangers of Life.—We hold our existence, says a fine writer, at the mercy of the elements; the life of man is a state of continual vigilance against their warfare. The heats of noon would wither him like the severed herb; the chills and dews of nigh would fill his bones with pain; the winter frost would extinguish life in an hour; the hail would smite him to death, did he not seek shelter and protection against them. His clothing is the perpetual armor he wears for his defence, and his dwelling the fortress to which he retreats for safety. Yet even there the elements attack him; the winds overthrow his habitation; the waters sweep it away.—The fire, that warmed and brightened it within, seizes its walls and consumes it, with his wretched family. The earth, where she seems to spread a paradise for his abode, sends up death in exhalations from her bosom; and the heavens dart down lightings to destroy him. The drought consumes the harvest on which he relied for sustenance: or the rains cause the green corn to "rot ere its youth attains a beard." A sudden blast engulfs him in the waters of the lake or bay from which he seeks his food; a false step, or a broken twig, precipitates him from the tree which he had climbed for its fruit; oaks falling in the storm, rocks toppling down from the precipices, are so many dangers which beset his life. Even his erect attitude is a continual affront to the great law of gravitation, which is sometimes fatally avenged when he loses the balance preserved by constant care, and falls on a hard surface. The various arts on which he relies for protection from the unkindness of the elements betray him to the fate he would avoid, in some moment of negligence, or by some discirection of skill, and he perishes miserably by his own invitations.—Amid these various causes of accidental, death which thus surrounded us every moment, it is only wonderful that their proper effect is not oftener produced; so admirably has the Farmer of the Universe adapted the faculties by which man provides for his safety, to the perils of the condition in which he is placed.

Thy Brother.—Though poor, ragged and degraded, the outcast is thy brother still. Why shun and despise him? In years past, a kind admonition—a pleasant word—might have saved him. Yet you refused to counsel him and passed by him scornfully. Now he is but a wreck of his former self. His ambition is destroyed, his energy is lost, and his heart is steeped in vice. There was a time, it may be, when his eye was placed on virtue and his feet were turned from destruction. That moment a look from you decided his fate. The lip of scorn was curled—contempt was expressed, and away he urged his steps to ruin. Is it a pleasant reflection. "I might have saved a soul from vice and infamy, but I refused?"

Ye who have been remiss in duty, who have not cared when a brother erred and perished, awake to new life and be not slack in the performance of duty. It is not too late; scores may yet be scaved by your judicious efforts—your counsels—your tears—your affectionate hearts and open hands. A kiss is better than a strike—an open hand far preferable to a clenched first. Kindness is a moral lever, judiciously used, that will move the word and raise it to life, light and joy.

I have no Time to Study.—The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosoppy, and to explore the untrodden path of science. The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal; with kings in his anti-chamber begging for vacant thrones: with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasures; had time to converse with books. Cæsar when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people and was thronged with visiters from the remotes kingdoms, found time for intellectual cultivation. Every man has time if he is careful to improve it; and if he does improve it as well as he ought, he can reap a three-fold reward. Let mechanics then make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain a proper influence in society. They are the life-blood of the community: they can if they please, hold in the hands the destine of our republic, they are numerous, respectable, powerful; and they have only to be educated half as well as other professions, to make laws for the nation.

The Rose.—Not long since I was introduced to a young lady of pleasing manners, quite, graceful in conversation, and apparently of no ordinary accomplishments. Her friend, by whom she was introduced, appeared to appreciate the worth of so valued a friend, and beguiled the moments with many enduring expressions and my short interview with the two friends passed very pleasantly. A short time after, I received a beautiful rose from the young lady with whom I had this brief interview, as a token of her kind remembrance of our short acquaintance. This I carefully laid aside as an emblem of the loveliness and beauty of youth.

I have since learned that this lovely creature had formed an acquaintance with a gay and fashionable dandy, whose beauty and pleasing address furnish a ready passport into parties of pleasure; and, many a heart has cause to bleed in consequence of his sordid and licentious principles.

Her father, on hearing the character of her associate, and fearing the consequences or farther intimacy, dismissed this libertine without ceremony, from his house. The daughter, unused to parental control, sought clandestine opportunities to meet her gay deceiver, and thus, not only stained her own character with infamy for ever, but brought down the gray hairs of her parents with sorrow to the grave.

While contemplatig these afflicting occurences, I sought the rose that I might again reflect upon youth, beauty, and innocence; but what a contrast here met my view. The leaves and stem of the rose were encircled in a spider's web, while a huge black spider had apparently consumed the leaves of the blossom, and was partly imbedded in the bulb of the flower which he had so wantonly deprived of all its loveliness. Here was, indeed, an emblem—not of loveliness and beauty; but, of the destroyer of innocence, virtue, and happiness. Poor girl! thought I, the loathsome reptile who has encircled you in a shroud of infany, destroyed your loveliness, and fixed his deadly fangs deep in you heart, is still the more unsatisfied, still going on from conquest to conquer. The lovely, the unsuspecting, and the beautiful may well tremble at his approach, for, it is their destruction in which he takes a fiendish delight.—*Tribune.*

From the Yankee Blade.

Here are passon, beauty, and originality, with a touch of quaintness far from disagreeable:—

Love Song.

Girl of the red lip,
Love me! love me!
Girl of the red lip,
Love me!
'Tis by its curve, I know,
Love fashioneth his bow,
And bends it, ah! ev'n so—
Oh, girl of the red lip, love me!

Girl of the blue eye,
Love me! love me!
Girl of the dew eye!
Love me!
Worlds hang for lamps on high,
And Thought's world lives in thy
Lustrious and tender eye—
Oh, girl of the blue eye, love me!

Girl of the swan's neck,
Love me! love me!
Girl of the swan's neck,
Love me!
As a marble Greek doth graw
To his steed's back of snow,
Thy white neck sits thy shoulder so—
Oh, girl of the swan's neck, love me!

Girl of the low voice,
Love me! love me!
Girl of the sweet voice,
Love me!
'Tis the echo of a bell—
'Tis the babbling of a well,
Sweeter, love! within doth dwell—
Oh, girl of the low voice, love me!

Epitome of War.

A fair exhibition of war in its origin, its progress and actual results, would be a startling condemnation of the whole custom as a piece of suicidal folly and madness. The Ettrick Shepherd, in his Lay Sermons, tells the following story quite to the point.

"The history of every war is very like a scene I once saw in Nithsdale, (Scotland.) Two boys from different schools met one fine day upon the ice. They eyed each other awhile in silence, with rather jealous and indignant looks, and with defiance on each brow.

"What are ye glowrin' at, Billy?"

"What's that to you Donald? I'll look whar I've a mind, an' hinder me if ye daur."

To this a hearty blow was the return, and then began such a battle! It being Saturday, all the boys of both schools were on the ice, and the fight instantly became general. At first they fought at a distance with missile weapons, such as stones and snow-balls; but at length coming hand to hand, they coped in a rage, and many bloody raps were liberally given and received.

"I went up to try if I could pacify them; for by this time a number of little girls had joined the affray, and I was afraid they would be killed. So addressing one party, I asked, "What are you fighting those boys for? What have they done to you?

"O naething at a', maum; we just want to gie them a gude thrashin'—that's a'."

My remonstrance was in vain; at it they went a fresh; and after fighting until they were quite exhausted, one of the principle heroes stepped forth between the combatants himself covered with blood and his clothes all torn to tatters, and addressed the opposing party thus:—"Weel, I'll tell ye what we'll do wi' ye—*if ye'll let us alane' we let you alone.*" There was no more of it; the war was at an end, and the boys scampered awny to their play.

"The scene was a lesson of wisdom to me. I thought at the time, and have often thought since, that this trivial affray was the best epitome of war in general, that I had ever seen. Kings and ministers of state are just a set of grown up children, exactly like the children I speak of, with only this material difference, that instead of fighting out for themselves the needless quarrels they have raised, they sit in safety and look on, hound out their innocent but servile subjects to battle, and then, after an immense waste of blood and treasure are glad to make the boys' condition—"*if ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane.*"

Here is the upshot of nearly every war, the *status quo ante bellum.*

Increase of Power.

There is much truth in the following remarks of Dr. Barrow, in relation to this point: "Any small power is apt to grow and spread itself; a spark will soon expand itself into a flame. It resembles the grain of mustard seed, which indeed is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof. "Encroaching, as Plutarch saith, is an innate disease of Potentacies." Whosoever hath any pittance of it, will be improving his stock, having his will (which extremely gratifieth the nature of man) he will not be satisfied without having more; he will take himself to be streightened by any bounds, and will strive to free himself from all restraints:

Any pretence will serve to ground attempts of enlarging power and none will be balked. For power is *bold, enterprising* and *restless*; it always watcheth, or often findeth, never passeth opportunities of dilating itself. As it groweth, so its stength to maintain and enlarge itself, doth grow; it gaineth more *wealth*, more *friends*, more associates, and *dependants*. None can resist or obstruct its growth without danger and manifold disadvantages, for as its *adherents* are deemed *loyal* and *faithful*, so its opposers are branded with the imputations of *rebellion, contumacy, disloyalty*, and not succeeding in their resistance, they will be undone. It is always on its march forward, and gaineth ground; for one encroachment doth countenance the next, and is alledged for a precedent to authorise or justify it. It seldom moveth backward, for every successor thinketh he may justly enjoy what his predecessor did gain.—Thus have many absolute kingdoms grown; the first chief was a leader of volunteers; from thence he grew to be a Prince with stated privileges; afterwards, he became to be a monarch; invested with high prerogatives; in fine, he creepeth forward to be a grand seignior, usurping absolute dominion: so did Augustus Cæsar first only assume the style of Prince of the Senate, demeaning himself modestly as such; but he soon drew to himself the administration of all things, and upon that foundation his successors very suddenly did erect a boundless power, most empires have originated in this way."

Fire Engines Superseded.—The firemen will learn with pleasure that Mr. Philips of London, has lately invented a 'Fire annihilator for instantaneously extinguishing fires by ærated vapour.' The principles, says a foreign Journal, are chemical, and they proceed on facts deduced from considerations of the source of all power—chemical action. Fire, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is a phenomenon which results from the union of oxygen, the supporter of combustion, by hydrogen, the element of light. If the oxygen be withdrawn, the fire ceases. This the fire annihilator accomplishes. A jet of peculiar gaseous vapor, which possesses a greater affinity for the hydrogen and the carbon with which it is combined, is instantaneously generated by the machine, and thrown with extraordinary rapidity on the fier, which, being instantaneously derived of the "supporter of combustion," at once ceases. The extinction is so sudden that in the case of a strong fire, which Mr. Philips "put out" on board a vessel in the Thames, the operation did not occupy "*one second*," and it was compared by the spectators to a "flash of lighting."

What is worth doing at all, is allowed to be worth doing well; and so fully is this maxim recognized in life, that the performance of any thing in an inferior and shabby manner is always supposed to be indicative of a certain meanness of mind. In English ethics, therefore, shabbiness bears a very contemptuous interpretation, while its opposite—a disposition to do things handsomely, or in style—commands universal applause. Nor can there be any thing unreasonable in this view of matters, looking at appearances as the exponent of internal convictions. It may be generally observed, that the man who performs an act in a handsome manner, is also the most generous and estimable. No man was ever truly great who attempted to do things by halves.

Education of Children.—What a noble sentiment was that of John Adams, which he conveyed to his wife when public duties for a time separated him from his family. "The education of our children is never out of my mind. Train them to virtue—habituate them to industry, activity, and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shamefull and unmanly. Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful knoledge."

☞R. M. Bartlett's Commercial College, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth, streets, Ohio. is devoted exclusively to the instruction of Gentleman in the Theory and Practice of managing Business, Keeping Double Entry Books, &c. &c upon Scientific Business.

Notice,—This institution is so conducted as to enable Gentlemen to commence the studies at any time, and that, too, without any inconvenience, either to themselves or any one else,

☞Requires from six to ten weeks to become master of the theory and practice of the science in all its various applications to business.

☞Good board and lodging can be had at from \$2 to \$3 per week. Persons desirous of further information can obtain it by addressing a line to the Proprietor, by calling on him at his Rooms any time during business hours, which will be from 9 to 12. A. M., and from 2 to 4, P. M., throughout the year.

C. FOSTER & CO..

To Printers throughout the U. S.—C. FOSTER, late Foreman of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, the inventor, and builder of the Press called Foster's Power Press, now used by the Cincinnati Atlas, the Enquirer, Kendall & Barnard, also the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Indiana State Journal, Cutler & Chamberlin, formerly State Printers, Indiana, &c., &c.; also the Press now used to print Cassius M. Clay's paper, Lexington Kentucky—would inform Printers in the Western States and elsewhere, that, after an experience of 14 years, he has, in connexion with Bevan, Scott, & Co. in the city of Cincinnati, established the manufactory of Power Presses, (being the only one West of the Mountains,) Hand Presses, the Washington, Smith, and Franklin Presses of all sizes, Also —Chases, Composing Sticks, Brass Rule, Type Cases, Galleys, Card, Job and Embossing Presses, Printer's and Bookbinders' Materials, of all kinds. We will also furnish Printers' Ink, Cuts, Rules, Fancy Job Type; Also Types for Newspapers, Book and Job Type, from Wm. Hagar's Type Foundry, N. York, and also Western Type, manufactored in Cincinnati.

All orders directed to C. FOSTER & CO. corner Seventh and Smith sts. or to Sheppard & Co., No. 11 Columbia East of Main, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES FOSTER & CO.

Cincinnati, Dec. 28, 1845.

P. S.—The subscribers will also furnish Casting; Steam Engines; Mill Works; Horse Powers; Threshing Machines; Screws for Hay, Lard Tobacco, &c.; also Straub's Patent Portable Corn and Flouring Mills, Corn Crushers and Shellers; Clark's Patent Smut Machine; with any other Machinery—built to order on reasonable terms.

Dec. 9, 1845.

The Western Lancet, devoted to Medical and Surgical Science. Edited by L. M. LAWSON, M.D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology, in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.

The Western Lancet is published monthly, at Three Dollars a year, in advance. Two copies sent to one address for Five Dollars, in advance

A New and Cheap Law Book.—Just received by Charles Marshall, Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, with table of the cases and principal matter, by R. Meeson, Esq., and W. N. Welsby, Esq., with references to decisions in the American Courts. Vol. 1. pp. 6 8, 8vo. Price only \$2.50 a vol. C. M. would invite the attention of the legal profession to this edition of the "Exchequer Report," as being the *cheapest Law Book* ever issued from the American press. It is the design of the publisher to issue the other volumes as fast as possible at the same low rate. The work is printed without abridgement, upon good paper, in large type, and well bound in law binding.

Also, at a reduced price, Lomax's Digest of the Laws respecting Real Property, generally adopted and in use in the United States, embracing more especially the Law of Real Property in Virginia. 3 vols.

Lomax on the Law of Executors and Administrators, generally in use in the United States, and adopted more particularly to the practice of Virginia. 2 vols.

Lexington, July 29, 1845 9-tf.

WILLIAM GUNNISON,
General Commission Merchant,
No. 191, South Street, Bowley's Wharf.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec. 23, 1845.

BARTLETT'S Commercial College.—We have Colleges in Cincinnati of various description. There are the rival *Cincinnati* and *Woodward* Colleges "teaching the young *idlers* how to *shoot*" there are the rival medical Colleges, the the Ohio *regular*, on Sixth st., and the Botanico Medical or *Steam* at the Bazaar, and we have the Law College of Judge Walker, which, without making as much disturbance in the community as some of the rest, is doing much to prepare young law students thoroughly for their arduous and responsible profession. But it may be news to some of my subscribers, as it certainly will be to three fourths of the citizens at large, that we have also a Commercial College where young accountants are regularly, systematically, and thoroughly trained to the theory and practice of Book-keeping: and having passed through the course are examined, and if found duly proficient, receive regular *diplomas.* This is the Commercial College of R. M. Bartlett, at the corner of Main and Fourth sts.

This establishment fell under my notice in my explorations a few weeks since, and I have been led to examine its operations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any system of Book-keeping can accomplish what they all profess,—to prepare young men for taking charge actually of a set of books, and mastering the whole subject of keeping accounts. I most confess, I have shared largely in the popular notion, that though you may learn all you can from systems of book-keeping, you must begin again when you enter a counting house to keep the books.

What I have seen here, and have learned from young men who have been educated by Mr. Bartlett, has satisfied me that this is an unjust prejudice, although it is undoubtedly true, that the system of teaching under most professors of the science has laid no foundation for it. I will give the statistical part of the subject first, for the purpose of tendering apparant, as well as sustaining the conclusions to which I have come respecting this Commercial College.

Mr. R. M. Bartlett, I have learned, has been engaged in this business for the last twelve years, eight years has been established in Cincinnati.—During that period, twelve hundred students have gone through the collegiate course, averaging one hundred to each year. From eight to ten weeks for a young man of ordinary capacity to become familiar, theoretically and practically with the system he teaches. A share of the young men who study here, find employment in this city as book keepers, but many of them are persons who reside abroad, and come here to qualify themselves for employment at home. Others again after going through the course here, are saught out by application to Mr. B. for situation elsewhere. Not a few are now keeping books in Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Louisville, Natchez, New Orleans and Mobile, who studied with Mr. Bartlett. Indeed, individuals from his college are now in heavy houses in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

The system of Mr. B. is both analytical and synthetical. It is the taking to pieces, as a study a complicated but exact machine, to contemplate and learn the relation of the several parts to each other and of the machine, and the putting it together to make it operate accurately and without embarrassment. With this view, the student is required to give a reason for everything he does, to take up an every day transaction and put it through the books to final close, to show why one given entry is accurate or any other one incorrect, in short under the severest drilling, to render it apparent that he has mastered the theory of Book keeping, as well as reduced to practice.

I have conversed with several young men who have been taught here, and have now charge of books in various counting rooms here of pork merchants, wholesale dry goods and grocery stores, auction houses, &c., and their testimony is clear, uniform, and ample, that they have acquired with Mr. Bartlett, not only the correct system of keeping accounts, but have become prepared to apply it to any set of book which they found opened in the various establishments in which they took desks.

One of these at the age of sixteen was found competent to take charge of the whole counting house operations, and has conducted them to the satisfaction of his employers for several years since. He is yet hardly of legal age, and performs now, what was formerly work for two persons in the counting room.

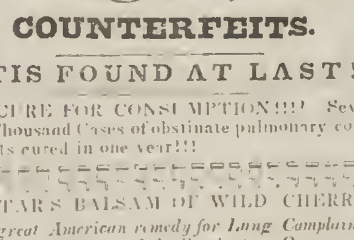
Mr. Bartlett is not only engaged in qualifying those whom he has taught from the commencement of their studies, but has frequently been called on to take individuals through their course who have wasted time and money under incompetent or merely theoretical teachers.

In another column of this day's "Advertiser," will be found certificates from members of firms or book keepers in the various business houses of Cincinnati, which fully corroborate many of the positions I have taken in this article.—*Cincinnati Advertiser.* Dec. 29.

To Country Merchants.—Charles Marshall, successor to A. T. Skillman, has just published "The Kentucky Farmer's Almanac," for the year of our Lord, 1846, calculated for the Horizon and Meridian of Lexington, by Samuel D. McCullough, A.M., author of "Picture of the Heavens, for the use of Schools and Private Families," &c. &c.

C. Marshall has always on hand an extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, including all those in general use throughout the State

Also, *Cap and Letter Paper, Pens, Ink, Blank Books, &c. &c.*, which he can wholesale very low to Country Merchants, School Teachers, and others. August 5, 1845. 10-tf.



COUNTERFEITS.

'TIS FOUND AT LAST!

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION!!!! Seven Thousand Cases of obstinate pulmonary complaints cured in one year!!!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The great American remedy for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

We do not wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, and we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions as to the virtues of this medicine, and to hold out no hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

We ask the attention of the candid to a few considerations.

Nature, in every part of her works, has left indelible marks of adaptation and design.

The constitution of the animals and vegetables of the torrid, is such that they could not endure the cold of the frigid zone, and vice versa.

In regard to disease and its cure, the adaptation is not less striking.

The *Moss of Iceland,* the *Wild Cherry,* and *Pine* of all northern latitudes (and Dr. Wistar's Balsam is a compound chemical extract from these) have long been celebrated for complaints prevalent only in cold climates. Indeed the most distinguished medical men have averred that nature furnishes, in every country, antidotes for its own peculiar diseases.

Consumption in its confirmed and incipient stages, Coughs, Asthma, Croup and Liver Complaint, form by far the most fatal class of diseases known to our land. Yet even these may be cured by means of the simple yet powerful remedies (named above) and which are scattered, by a beneficent providence, wherever these maladies prevail.

The case of Thomas Cozens of Haddonfield, N.J., is related by myself; and that all may know its entire truth, the statement is sworn to before a Justice of the Peace.

Haddonfield, N. J., April 20, 1843.

On or near the 12th day of December, 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side near the Liver, which continued for about five days and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or something inwardly, which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to throw up a great quantity of offensive matter and also much blood.

Being greatly alarmed at this, I applied to a physician, but he said he thought he could do but little for me except give me some mercury bills, which I refused to take feeling satisfied that they could do me no good; many other remedies were then procured by my wife and friends, and none did me any good, and the discharge of blood and corroption still continued every few days and at last became so offensive I could scarcely breath. I was also seized with a violent cough, which at times caused me to raise much more blood than I had done before, and my disease continued in this way, still growing worse until Febuary, when all hope of my recovery was given up, and my friends all thought I would die with a Galloping Consumption. At this moment when my life was apparently drawing to a close I heard of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and got a bottle which relieved me immediately and by the use of only three bottles of this medicine all my pains was removed my cough and spitting of blood and corruption entirely stopped and in a few weeks my health was so far restored as to enable me to go to work at my trade, (which is carpenter) and up to the time I have enjoyed good health. THOMAS COZENS.

Witness.—I am acquainted with Mr. Thomas Cozens, and having seen him during his illness, I think the above statement entitled to full credit. SAMUEL H. CORRUGHS.

Gloucester County, SS.—Personally came before me the subscriber, one of the Justice of the Peace in and for said county, Thomas Cozens and being duly affirmed according to law, saith the above statement in all things is true. Affirmed before me on the 20th day of April, 1843.

J. CLEMONT.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

Will Miracles never cease? More evidence of its surprising Health Restorative Virtues!!!

FROM DR. BAKER, SPRINGFIELD, WASHINGTON COUNTY, KY.

Springfield, Ky., May, 14, 1845.

Messrs Sanford & Park:

Gents—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

In the year 1840, I was taken with an inflamation of the bowels, which I laboured under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacted with a severe cold, which seated itself on my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed I tried all kinds of medicines, and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and thus I weared along until the winter of 1844, when I heard of Wister's Balsoom of Wild Cherry.

My friend persuaded me to give it a trial the I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the chage of another world.—Through their solicitations I was induced to make use of the *genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* The effect was truly astonishing. After *five years* of affliction, pain and suffering; and after having spent *four or five hundred dollars to no purpose*; and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was soon restored to entire health by the blessings of God and the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance, that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my, flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I have five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle, I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted, and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men, (who should know where relief is to be had) to make this statement public. May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry

Yours, respectfully, WM H. BAKER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pocket, are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter rob us of our property the former take property, and health and life away. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted, by thousands of disinterested witnesses, to have, effected the most extraordinary cures in cases of a *pulmonary and asthmatic* character, ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country.

Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse, with scorn, *counterfeits,* and every other article proffered to them as a substitute, so long will it be—positive—cheer the fire side, of many a despairing family.

☞The true and genuine "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" is sold at established agencies in all parts of the United States.

SANDFORD & PARK, *Cincinnati, Ohio, Corner of Walnut & Fourth-sts., Proprietors, to whom all orders must be addressed.*

Sold in Kentucky by the following Agents

A. T. Hays, Lexington; Seaton & Sharp, Maysville; W. D. Crutcher, Frankfort; J. L. Smeele, Harrodsburgh; Chandler & Phillips Lebanon; H. T. Smith, Greensburgh; J. J. Younglove, Bowling Green; Hopper and Campbell, Hopkinsville; W. A. Hickman & Co, Bardstown; Wilson, Starbins and Smith, and J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; and by regular Agents established at all important towns through out the State.

Sold by the following Agents in Indiana.

Tomlinson & Brother, only Agent in Indianapolis; Irish & Co., Terre Haute; C. F. Wilstack, Layfayette; Wm. Hughes & Co., Madison, Winstandley & Newkirk, New Albany; Jesse Stephens, Centrevill; John Turk, Crawfordsville; Dr. L. Beecher, Fort Wayne; John Gordon, Salem; Wm. M. Woolsey, Evansville; J. Somers, Vincennes; and by regular Agents established in all important towns throughout the State.

Sold in Ohio.—By Sanford & Heyward, Booksellers, and by H. & E. Gaylord, Druggists Cleveland, Dr. L. S. Ives, Akron; Bigger & Baldwin, Massilon; Weagley & Kuepper, Wooster; Collins & Leffingwell, Ravann; Sargeut & Co., Medina; Dr. Wooster, Elvira; Wm. Chapin, Norwalk; C. A. Hawley, Painsville; S. S. & H. Fessett Ashtabula; E. P. Sturgess & Co., Mansfield, B. Cummins, Unionvill; J. L. St. John, Tiffin; Campbell & Son, Sandusky City; A. Ralston & Co., Toledo; Whiting & Huntington, Columbus; Fall, Zanesville; Kramer, Druggist Newark; Dr. Brown, Mt. Vernon; C. F. Helman & Co., N. Lisbon; A. L. Frazier, Steubenville; E. B. Perkins, Marietta; C. L. Curner, Athens; L. P. Megnet, Gallipolis; J. L. McVey, Portsmouth; A. D. Sprout, Chilicothe; Van Cleve & Nawell, Dayton; and by appointed Agents in every town in the State.

Sold in Detroit, Mich., by J. Owens & Co.

Sold in Pittsburgh Pa., by S. Wilcox, Jr.

Oct. 1845.

The Great Debate on Slavery IS NOW READY.

This debate was held in the immense building called the Tabernacle, (erected in this city by the Second Advent believers) and was listened to with intense interest by a crowded audience for four days and nights.

The question under discussion was the following, viz:

"Is Slavehold or in itself sinful, and the relation between master and slave a sinful relation?"

Affirmative, Rev. J. BLANCHARD, the antagonist of the celebrated Gurie, President of the American Colonization Society.

Negative, Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D., the theological combatent of Alexander Campbell of Virginia, &c.—The Debate makes a beautiful duodecimo of about 400 pages, printed on fine white paper, bound in embossed muslin.

It is now ready, and will be disposed of on the following terms,

Single copy (cash,)	- - - -	\$1 25
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To Travelling Agents, &c., out of city, where fifty copies or over are taken,	-	83

☞All orders must be accompanied with cash for the above prices, as no deviation can be made from them.

TO AGENTS—100 AGENTS WANTED,

Who must advance the money or give security in the City, and by so doing they can have the privilege of returning one half of what they purchase at any time not exceeding *one month* from the time of delivery, and then they must be in as good order as when taken.

The Publishers have been thus explicit to avoid the innumerable inquiries by mail from all quarters.

TO POST MASTERS.

Any Post Master to whom a copy of this Prospectus is sent, can have a copy of the work, by putting this in the hands of some efficient agent or placing it in a conspicuous place, and sending the money from four subscribers, viz: \$5 for the four. Any one taking the prospectus and acting upon it, as agent, can have the book upon the advertised terms.

GEO. G. JONES, Publisher.
No. 14 West Fourth Street.

Dec. 30, 1845. Cincinnati, O